(19) World Intellectual Property Organization International Bureau





(43) International Publication Date 30 August 2001 (30.08.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number WO 01/62905 A2

- (51) International Patent Classification7: C12N 9/64, 15/57, A61K 38/16, A61P 35/00, 37/00, 27/00, 17/02
- (21) International Application Number: PCT/US01/05701
- (22) International Filing Date: 23 February 2001 (23.02.2001)
- (25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

- (30) Priority Data: 60/184,865
- 25 February 2000 (25:02:2000) D
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- (81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FT, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, IP, KE, KG, KF, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.
- (84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TI, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, FT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SB, TR), OAPI patent (BE, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NB, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

 without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report

For two-leuer codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: INTEGRIN ANTAGONISTS

(57) Abstract: The present invention provides methods and compositions for inhibiting the biological activity of integrins, for inhibiting and other inhibiting angiogenesis. In particular, the invention provides compositions comprising ADAM disintegrin domains and methods for using said compositions. In preferred embodiments the methods and compositions of the invention are used to inhibit angiogenesis and to treat diseases or conditions mediated by angiogenesis.

TITLE

INTEGRIN ANTAGONISTS

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefit of pending U.S. provisional application Serial No. 60/184,865, filed 25 February 2000, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to methods and compositions that are useful for antagonizing the interaction between integrins and their ligands. In particular, the invention relates to the use of ADAM disintegrin domains for antagonizing the interaction between integrins and their ligands.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

A. Integrins and Disintegrins

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Integrins are a family of cell surface proteins that mediate adhesion between cells (cell-cell adhesion) and between cells and extracellular matrix proteins (cell-ECM adhesion). Integrins are heterodimeric structures composed of noncovalently bound α and β subunits. In humans, at least fifteen different α subunits and eight different β subunits combine to form integrins with diverse biological activities and ligand specificities. Integrins play important roles in biological processes including embryonic development, platelet aggregation, immune reactions, tissue repair and remodeling, bone resorption, and tumor invasion and metastasis. Integrins are, therefore, important targets for therapeutic intervention in human disease.

The disintegrins are a family of low molecular weight, soluble, cysteine-rich peptides which have been isolated from snake venom (reviewed in Niewiarowski et al., Seminars in Hematology 31(4):289, 1994). The snake venom disintegrins typically contain an RGD (Arg-Gly-Asp, SEQ ID NO:19) motif. The RGD motif is recognized by many integrins, and is present in several integrin ligands including fibronectin, vitronectin, and von Willebrand factor. Disintegrins disrupt normal adhesion processes by inhibiting the binding of cell surface integrins to their ligands.

Disintegrin-like domains have been identified in cellular proteins from both invertebrates and vertebrates (see, e.g., Westcamp and Blobel, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 91:2748, 1994; Wolfsberg et al., Dev. Biol. 169:378, 1995; Alfandari et al., Dev. Biol. 182:314, 1997), including the ADAM family of transmembrane proteins.

B. ADAMS

The ADAMs, which have also been called MDCs, are a family of type I transmembrane cysteine-rich glycoproteins (Weskamp et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 91:2748, 1994; Wolfsberg et al., Dev. Biol. 169:378, 1995). The multidomain structure of the ADAMs typically includes an amino-terminal metalloprotease domain, a disintegrin domain, a cysteine-rich region (the region between the

disintegrin domain and the transmembrane domain), a transmembrane region, and a cytoplasmic domain. At least 30 ADAM family members have been identified, in a variety of animal species. The structure of the ADAMs suggests that they may be involved in a variety of biological processes, including cell adhesion, cell fusion, signal transduction, and proteolysis. Members of the ADAM family have, in fact, been shown to play roles in sperm-egg binding and fusion, myotube formation, neurogenesis, and proteolysis.

ADAM-15, also called MDC-15 or metargidin, is the only ADAM identified to date which contains an RGD motif within its disintegrin domain. Zhang et al. (J. Biol. Chem. 273(13):7345, 1998) have reported that the isolated disintegrin domain of ADAM-15, expressed in E. coli as a glutathione S-transferase fusion protein, specifically interacts with $\alpha_i\beta_3$ integrin and that the interaction is mediated by the RGD tripeptide sequence. The recombinant fusion protein did not interact with other integrins tested, including $\alpha_{10}\beta_3$ and $\alpha_5\beta_1$. Nath et al. (J. Cell Science 112:579, 1999) have reported that the entire ADAM-15 extracellular domain, expressed as an Fc fusion protein in COS cells, interacts with $\alpha_i\beta_3$ and $\alpha_5\beta_4$ integrins on hematopoietic cells and that the interaction is mediated by the RGD tripeptide sequence. Zhang et al. and Nath et al. commented that the RGD-dependent interaction between ADAM-15 and $\alpha_5\beta_3$ integrin suggests a role in processes such as malignancy and angiogenesis.

C. Angiogenesis

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Angiogenesis, the generation of new blood vessels, is a spatially and temporally regulated process in which endothelial and smooth muscle cells proliferate, migrate, and assemble into tubes, in response to endogenous positive and negative regulatory molecules. Angiogenesis plays important roles in both normal and pathological physiology.

Under normal physiological conditions, angiogenesis is involved in fetal and embryonic development, wound healing, organ regeneration, and female reproductive remodeling processes including formation of the endometrium, corpus luteum, and placenta. Angiogenesis is stringently regulated under normal conditions, especially in adult animals, and perturbation of the regulatory controls can lead to pathological angiogenesis.

Pathological angiogenesis has been implicated in the manifestation and/or progression of inflammatory diseases, certain eye disorders, and cancer. In particular, several lines of evidence support the concept that angiogenesis is essential for the growth and persistence of solid tumors and their metastases (see, e.g., Folkman, N. Engl. J. Med. 285:1182, 1971; Folkman et al., Nature 339:58, 1989; Kim et al., Nature 362:841, 1993; Hori et al., Cancer Res., 51:6180, 1991; Zetter, Annu. Rev. Med. 49:407, 1998). The formation of new blood vessels provides a growing tumor with oxygen, nutrients, waste removal, and a conduit by which invasive cells can enter the circulatory system and establish distant metastases. Various classes of angiogenesis inhibitors are presently being developed and tested for the prevention (e.g., treatment of premalignant conditions), intervention (e.g., treatment of small tumors), and regression (e.g., treatment of large tumors) of cancers (see, e.g., Bergers et al.,

Science 284:808, 1999) and other forms of pathological angiogenesis. Because many steps in the angiogenic process, including endothelial cell migration, proliferation, and morphogenesis require vascular cell adhesion, certain integrin antagonists have been tested as anti-angiogenic agents.

Several integrins are expressed on the surface of cultured endothelial and smooth muscle cells, including $\alpha_{\nu}\beta_{3}$ integrin. The $\alpha_{\nu}\beta_{3}$ integrin is an endothelial cell receptor for von Willebrand factor, fibrin, fibrinogen, and fibronectin, and a marker of angiogenic vascular tissue. Brooks et al. have reported that monoclonal antibodies to $\alpha_{\nu}\beta_{3}$ integrin, as well as cyclic peptide inhibitors, disrupt angiogenesis and that $\alpha_{\nu}\beta_{3}$ antibodies promote tumor regression (Science 264:569, 1994; Cell 79:1157, 1994). These results suggest that $\alpha_{\nu}\beta_{3}$ integrin is a useful therapeutic target for diseases characterized by pathological angiogenesis.

There is great need for additional compositions and methods of antagonizing the interaction between integrins and their ligands. In particular, there is great need for additional compositions and methods of inhibiting angiogenesis for the prevention, abrogation, and mitigation of disease processes that are dependent upon pathological angiogenesis.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is based upon the discovery that ADAM disintegrin domains are useful for inhibiting the biological activity of integrins and for inhibiting endothelial cell migration and angiogenesis, including the unexpected discovery that these inhibitory activities reside in ADAM disintegrin domains that lack an RGD motif.

The invention is directed to methods of antagonizing the binding of an integrin to its ligands, and thereby inhibiting the biological activity of the integrin, comprising contacting the integrin with an effective amount of an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide. The invention is further directed to methods of inhibiting andiogenesis comprising administering an effective amount of an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide. In some embodiments the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide is in the form of a multimer, preferably a leucine zipper multimer or Fc polypeptide. In some embodiments the ADAM disintegrin domain is from a human ADAM, and preferably from ADAM-8, ADAM-9, ADAM-10, ADAM-15, ADAM-17, ADAM-21, ADAM-22, ADAM-23, or ADAM-29. The ADAM disintegrin domain is preferably produced in a recombinant cell, and is preferably present in a composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

In some preferred embodiments the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of: amino acids 23-264 of SEQ ID NO:2, amino acids 23-303 of SEQ ID NO:4, amino acids 23-235 of SEQ ID NO:6, amino acids 23-292 of SEQ ID NO:8, amino acids 23-216 of SEQ ID NO:10, amino acids 23-305 of SEQ ID NO:12, amino acids 23-293 of SEQ ID NO:14, amino acids 23-312 of SEQ ID NO:16, amino acids 23-310 of SEQ ID NO:18, and amino acids 23-298 of SEQ ID NO:22. In some more preferred embodiments the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group

consisting of: amino acids 34-91 of SEQ ID NO:2, amino acids 34-92 of SEQ ID NO:4, amino acids 34-99 of SEQ ID NO:6, amino acids 34-92 of SEQ ID NO:8, amino acids 34-93 of SEQ ID NO:10, amino acids 34-91 of SEQ ID NO:12, amino acids 34-91 of SEQ ID NO:14, amino acids 34-92 of SEQ ID NO:16, amino acids 34-91 of SEQ ID NO:18, and amino acids 34-91 of SEQ ID NO:22. In some most preferred embodiments the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of: amino acids 78-91 of SEQ ID NO:2, amino acids 79-92 of SEQ ID NO:4, amino acids 87-99 of SEQ ID NO:6, amino acids 79-92 of SEQ ID NO:8, amino acids 79-93 of SEQ ID NO:10, amino acids 78-91 of SEQ ID NO:12, amino acids 78-91 of SEQ ID NO:14, amino acids 79-92 of SEQ ID NO:16, amino acids 78-91 of SEQ ID NO:18, and amino acids 78-91 of SEQ ID NO:22.

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In some embodiments a therapeutically effective amount of the ADAM disintegrin domain is administered to a mammal in need of such treatment. In preferred embodiments the mammal is afflicted with a condition mediated by angiogenesis, an ocular disorder, malignant or metastatic condition, inflammatory disease, osteoporosis and other conditions mediated by accelerated bone resorption, restenosis, inappropriate platelet activation, recruitment, or aggregation, thrombosis, or a condition requiring tissue repair or wound healing. The ADAM disintegrin domain is, in some embodiments, administered in combination with radiation therapy and/or in combination with one or more additional therapeutic agents.

The invention also encompasses methods for identifying compounds that modulate integrin biological activity, that modulate the interaction between an integrin and an ADAM disintegrin domain, that inhibit endothelial cell migration, or that inhibit angiogenesis, comprising combining a test compound with an integrin or with endothelial cells and with an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide that binds to the integrin or endothelial cells and determining whether the test compound alters the binding of the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide to the integrin or endothelial cells.

These and other aspects of the present invention will become evident upon reference to the following detailed description, examples, and claims.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

A. Abbreviations and Terminology Used in the Specification

"4-1BB" and "4-1BB ligand" (4-1BB-L) are polypeptides described, inter alia, in U.S. Putent No. 5,674,704, including soluble forms thereof.

"ADAMs" are a family of transmembrane glycoproteins having disintegrin and metalloproteinase domains, also called MDC, metalloprotease/disintegrin/cysteine-rich proteins.

"Dis" is a disintegrin domain; "ADAMdis" is an ADAM disintegrin domain.

"CD40 ligand" (CD40L) is a polypeptide described, inter alia, in U.S. Patent No. 5,716,805, including soluble forms thereof.

"CD148" is a protein tyrosine phosphatase, also called DEP-1, ECRTP, and PTPRJ. CD148 binding proteins are described in Daniel et al., PCT Publication No. WO 00/15258, 23 March 2000.

"DMEM" is Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium.

"FACS" is fluorescence activated cell sorting.

"Fit3L" is Fit3 figand, a polypeptide described, inter alia, in U.S. Patent No. 5,554,512, including soluble forms thereof.

"HRMEC" are human renal microvascular endothelial cells.

"HMVEC-d" are human dermal microvascular endothelial cells.

"mAb" is a monoclonal antibody.

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"MDC" is a family of cysteine-rich proteins having metalloprotease and disintegrin domains, also called ADAM.

"Nectin-3" is a cell adhesion molecule in the nectin family (which is described, inter alia, in Satoh-Horikawa et al., J. Biol. Chem. 275(14):10291, 2000). The GenBank accession numbers of human nectin-3 nucleic acid and polypeptide sequences are AF282874 and AAF97597 respectively (Reymond et al., 2000).

"PMA" is phorbol-12-myristate-13-acetate.

"Tek," which has also been called Tie2 and ork, is an receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) that is predominantly expressed in vascular endothelium. The molecular cloning of human Tek (ork) has been described by Ziegler, U.S. Patent No. 5,447.860. "Tek anagonists" are described, inter alia, in Cerretti et al., PCT Publication No. WO 00/75323, 14 December 2000.

"TNF" is himor necrosis factor. "TNFR" is a tumor necrosis factor receptor, including soluble forms thereof. "TNFR/Fc" is a tumor necrosis factor receptor-Fc fusion polypeptide.

"TRAIL" is TNF-related apoptosis-inducing ligand, a type II transmembrane polypeptide in the TNF family described, inter alia, in U.S. Patent No. 5.763,223, including soluble forms thereof.

"TWEAK" is TNF-weak effector of apoptosis, a type II transmembrane polypeptide in the TNF family described, inter alia, in Chicheportiche et al., J. Biol. Chem., 272(51):32401, 1997, including soluble forms thereof. "TWEAK-R" is the "TWEAK receptor," which is described, inter alia, in U.S. Serial Numbers 60/172,878 and 60/203,347 and Feng et al., Am. J. Pathol. 156(4):1253, 2000, including soluble forms thereof. TWEAK-R/Fc is a TWEAK receptor-Fc fusion polypeptide.

"VEGF" is vascular endothelial growth factor, also known as VPF or vascular permeability factor.

B. ADAM Polypeptides and ADAM Disintegrin Domain Polypeptides

At least thirty ADAMs have been described. Table 1 provides reference information for selected human ADAMs.

ADAM disintegrin domains show sequence homology to the snake venom disintegrins, and are characterized by a framework of cysteines. For example, a typical disintegrin sequence comprises a framework such as:

$CDCGX_{3:3}CX_{3:6}CCX_{2:4}CX_7CX_{4:6}CCX_{2:4}CX_5CX_{5:7}CX_{3:6}C$ (SEQ ID NO:20)

The sequences of several ADAM disintegrin domains are shown in Table 2 and in the Sequence Listing.

5 The present invention encompasses the use of various forms of ADAM disintegrin domains that retain at least one activity selected from the group consisting of integrin binding activity, inhibition of endothelial cell migration, and inhibition of angiogenesis. The term "ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide" is intended to encompass polypeptides containing all or part of a native ADAM disintegrin domain, with or without other ADAM domains (such as the cysteine-rich region), as well as related forms including, but not limited to: (a) fragments, (b) variants, (c) derivatives, (d) fusion polypeptides, and (e) multimeric forms (multimers). The ability of these related forms to inhibit integrin binding, endothelial cell migration, and/or inhibition of angiogenesis may be determined in vitro or in vivo by using methods such as those exemplified below or by using other assays known in the art.

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Table 1 Selected Members of the ADAM Family

·	SEESTER INCHES		
ADAM	Other Names	GenBank Accession Number (Human)	Published Description
ADAM-8	MS2, CD156	D26579	Genomics 41(1):56, 1997
ADAM-9	MDC9, meltrin gamma	U41766	J. Cell. Biol. 132(4):717, 1996
ADAM-10	MADM, kuzbanian, reprolysin	AF009615	J. Biol. Chem. 272(39):24588, 1997
ADAM-15	Metargidin, MDC15	U46005	J. Biol. Chem. 271(9):4593, 1996
ADAM-17	TACE, cSVP	U86755	WO 96/41624
ADAM-20	SVPH1-26	AF029899	WO 99/23228
ADAM-21	SVPH}-8	AF029900	WO 99/36549
ADAM-22	SVPH3-13, MDC2	AB009671	WO 99/41388
ADAM-23	SVPH3-17, MDC3	A 8009672	WO 99/41388
ADAM-29	SVPHI	AF171929	Biochem, Biophys. Res, Commun. 263:810, 1999

The term "variant" includes polypeptides that are substantially homologous to native ADAM disintegrin domains, but which have an amino acid sequence different from that of a native ADAM disintegrin domain because of one or more deletions, insertions or substitutions. Particular embodiments include, but are not limited to, ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides that comprise from one to ten deletions, insertions or substitutions of amino acid residues, when compared to a native ADAM disintegrin domain sequence. Included as variants of ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides are those variants that are naturally occurring, such as allelic forms and alternatively spliced forms, as well as variants that have been constructed by modifying the amino acid sequence of a ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide or the nucleotide sequence of a nucleic acid encoding a ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide.

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Generally, substitutions for one or more amino acids present in the native polypeptide should be made conservatively. Examples of conservative substitutions include substitution of amino acids outside of the active domain(s), and substitution of amino acids that do not alter the secondary and/or tertiary structure of the ADAM disintegrin domain. Additional examples include substituting one aliphatic residue for another, such as Ile, Val, Leu, or Ala for one another, or substitutions of one polar residue for another, such as between Lys and Arg; Glu and Asp; or Gln and Asn, or substitutions of one aromatic residue for another, such as Phe, Trp, or Tyr for one another. Other such conservative substitutions, for example, substitutions of entire regions having similar hydrophobicity characteristics, are known in the art.

In some preferred embodiments the ADAM disintegrin domain variant is at least about 70% identical in amino acid sequence to the amino acid sequence of a native ADAM disintegrin domain; in some preferred embodiments the ADAM disintegrin domain variant is at least about 80% identical in amino acid sequence to the amino acid sequence of a native ADAM disintegrin domain. In some more preferred embodiments the ADAM disintegrin domain variant is at least about 90% identical in amino acid sequence to the amino acid sequence of a native ADAM disintegrin domain; in some more preferred embodiments the ADAM disintegrin domain variant is at least about 95% identical in amino acid sequence to the amino acid sequence of a native ADAM disintegrin domain. In some most preferred embodiments the ADAM disintegrin domain variant is at least about 98% identical in amino acid sequence to the amino acid sequence of a native ADAM disintegrin domain; in some most preferred embodiments the ADAM disintegrin domain variant is at least about 98% identical in amino acid sequence to the amino acid sequence of a native ADAM disintegrin domain; in some most preferred embodiments the ADAM disintegrin domain variant is at least about 99% identical in amino acid sequence to the amino acid sequence of a native ADAM disintegrin domain.

Percent identity, in the case of both polypeptides and nucleic acids, may be determined by visual inspection. Percent identity may be determined using the alignment method of Needleman and Wunsch (J. Mol. Biol. 48:443, 1970) as revised by Smith and Waterman (Adv. Appl. Math 2:482, 1981. Preferably, percent identity is determined by using a computer program, for example, the GAP computer program version 10.x available from the Genetics Computer Group (GCG; Madison, WI, see also Devereux et al., Nucl. Acids Res. 12:387, 1984). The preferred default parameters for the GAP program include: (1) a unary comparison matrix (containing a value of 1 for identities and 0 for non-

identities) for nucleotides, and the weighted comparison matrix of Gribskov and Burgess, Nucl. Acids Res. 14:6745, 1986, as described by Schwartz and Dayhoff, eds., Atlas of Protein Sequence and Structure, National Biomedical Research Foundation, pp. 353-358, 1979 for amino acids; (2) a penalty of 30 (amino acids) or 50 (nucleotides) for each gap and an additional 1 (amino acids) or 3 (nucleotides) penalty for each symbol in each gap; (3) no penalty for end gaps; and (4) no maximum penalty for long gaps. Other programs used by one skilled in the art of sequence comparison may also be used. For fragments of ADAM disintegrin domains, the percent identity is calculated based on that portion of ADAM disintegrin domain that is present in the fragment.

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When a deletion or insertion strategy is adopted, the potential effect of the deletion or insertion on biological activity (such as integrin binding activity, inhibition of endothelial cell migration, or inhibition of angiogenesis) must be considered. Subunits of the inventive polypeptides may be constructed by deleting terminal or internal residues or sequences. Additional guidance as to the types of mutations that can be made is provided by a comparison of the sequence of ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides to polypeptides that have similar structures, as well as by performing structural analysis of the inventive polypeptides.

The term "variant" also includes ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides that are encoded by nucleic acids capable of hybridizing under moderately stringent conditions (e.g., prewashing solution of 5 X SSC, 0.5% SDS, 1.0 mM EDTA (pH 8.0) and hybridization conditions of 50°C, 5 X SSC, overnight) or higher stringency conditions to DNA sequences encoding ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides, and which encode polypeptides that retain at least one activity selected from the group consisting of integrin binding activity, inhibition of endothetial cell migration, and inhibition of angiogenesis. The skilled artisan can determine additional combinations of salt and temperature that constitute moderate hybridization stringency. Conditions of higher stringency include higher temperatures for hybridization and post-hybridization washes, and/or lower salt concentration.

Mutations can be introduced into nucleic acids by synthesizing oligonucleotides containing a mutant sequence, flanked by restriction sites enabling ligation to fragments of the native sequence. Following ligation, the resulting reconstructed sequence encodes a variant having the desired amino acid insertion, substitution, or deletion. Alternatively, oligonucleotide-directed site-specific mutagenesis procedures can be employed to provide an altered gene having particular codons altered according to the substitution, deletion, or insertion required. The well known polymerase chain reaction (PCR) procedure also may be employed to generate and amplify a DNA sequence encoding a desired polypeptide or fragment thereof. Oligonucleotides that define the desired termini of the DNA fragment are employed as 5' and 3' primers. The oligonucleotides may additionally contain recognition sites for restriction endonucleases to facilitate insertion of the amplified DNA fragment into an expression vector.

The present invention further encompasses the use of ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides with or without associated native-pattern glycosylation. ADAM disintegrin domain expressed in yeast or maximalian expression systems (e.g., COS-1 or COS-7 cells) may be similar to or significantly

different from a native ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide in molecular weight and glycosylation pattern, depending upon the choice of expression system. Expression of ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides in bacterial expression systems, such as *E. coli*, provides non-glycosylated molecules. Different host cells may also process polypeptides differentially, resulting in heterogeneous mixtures of polypeptides with variable N- or C-termini.

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The primary amino acid structure of ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides may be modified to create derivatives by forming covalent or aggregative conjugates with other chemical moieties, such as glycosyl groups, lipids, phosphate, acetyl groups and the like. Covalent derivatives of ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides may be prepared by linking particular functional groups to ADAM disintegrin domain amino acid side chains or at the N-terminus or C-terminus of a ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide.

Fusion polypeptides of ADAM disintegrin domains that are useful in practicing the invention include covalent or aggregative conjugates of ADAMdis or its fragments with other polypeptides, such as by synthesis in recombinant culture as N-terminal or C-terminal fusions. One class of fusion polypeptides are discussed below in connection with ADAM disintegrin oligomers. As another example, a fusion polypeptide may comprise a signal peptide (which is also variously referred to as a signal sequence, signal, leader peptide, leader sequence, or leader) at the N-terminal region or C-terminal region of an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide which co-translationally or post-translationally directs transfer of the polypeptide from its site of synthesis to a site inside or outside of the cell membrane or cell wall. It is particularly advantageous to fuse a signal peptide that promotes extracellular secretion to the N-terminus of a soluble ADAMdis polypeptide. In this case, the signal peptide is typically cleaved upon secretion of the soluble polypeptide from the cell.

Secreted soluble polypeptides may be identified (and distinguished from its non-soluble membrane-bound counterparts) by separating intact cells which express the desired polypeptide from the culture medium, e.g., by centrifugation, and assaying the medium (supernatant) for the presence of the desired polypeptide. The presence of the desired polypeptide in the medium indicates that the polypeptide was secreted from the cells and thus is a soluble form of the polypeptide. Soluble polypeptides may be prepared by any of a number of conventional techniques. A DNA sequence encoding a desired soluble polypeptide may be subcloned into an expression vector for production of the polypeptide, or the desired encoding DNA fragment may be chemically synthesized.

Soluble ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides comprise all or part of the ADAM disintegrin domain, with or without additional segments from the extracellular portion of the ADAM (such as the cysteine-rich region) but generally lack a transmembrane domain that would cause retention of the polypeptide at the cell surface. Soluble polypeptides may include part of the transmembrane domain or all or part of the cytoplasmic domain as long as the polypeptide is secreted from the cell in which it is produced. Examples of soluble ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides are provided in the examples. In some preferred embodiments of the present invention, a multimeric form of a soluble ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide is used to inhibit integrin binding to ligands

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and, hence, integrin biological activity. In some most preferred embodiments the soluble ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide is used to inhibit endothelial cell migration and/or inhibit angiogenesis. These inhibitory activities may include both integrin-mediated and integrin-independent mechanisms.

ADAM disintegrin domain multimers are covalently-linked or non-covalently-linked multimers, including dimers, trimers, and higher multimers. Oligomers may be linked by disulfide bonds formed between cysteine residues on different ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides. One embodiment of the invention is directed to multimers comprising multiple ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides joined via covalent or non-covalent interactions between peptide moieties fused to the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides. Such peptides may be peptide linkers (spacers), or peptides that have the property of promoting multimerization. Leucine zippers and certain polypeptides derived from antibodies are among the peptides that can promote multimerization of ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides attached thereto, as described in more detail below. In particular embodiments, the multimers comprise from two to four ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides.

In some embodiments, a ADAM disintegrin domain multimer is prepared using polypeptides derived from immunoglobulins. Preparation of fusion proteins comprising certain heterologous polypeptides fused to various portions of antibody-derived polypeptides (including the Fc domain) has been described, e.g., by Ashkenazi et al. (Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 88:10535, 1991); Byrn et al. (Nature 344:677, 1990); and Hollenbaugh and Aruffo ("Construction of Immunoglobulin Fusion Proteins", in Current Protocols in Immunology, Suppl. 4, pages 10.19.1-10.19.11, 1992).

A preferred embodiment of the present invention is directed to an ADAM disintegrin domain (ADAMdis) dimer comprising two fusion polypeptides created by fusing an ADAM disintegrin domain to an Fc polypeptide. A gene fusion encoding the ADAMdis-Fc fusion polypeptide is inserted into an appropriate expression vector. ADAMdis-Fc fusion polypeptides are expressed in host cells transformed with the recombinant expression vector, and allowed to assemble much like antibody molecules, whereupon interchain disulfide bonds form between the Fc moieties to yield divalent soluble ADAMdis polypeptides. The term "Fc polypeptide" as used herein includes native and mutein forms of polypeptides derived from the Fc region of an antibody. Truncated forms of such polypeptides containing the hinge region that promotes dimerization are also included.

One suitable Fc polypeptide, described in PCT application WO 93/10151, is a single chain polypeptide extending from the N-terminal hinge region to the native C-terminus of the Fc region of a human IgG1 antibody. Another useful Fc polypeptide is the Fc mutein described in U.S. Patent 5,457,035 and by Baum et al., EMBO J. 13:3992, 1994. The amino acid sequence of this mutein is identical to that of the native Fc sequence presented in WO 93/10151, except that amino acid 19 has been changed from Leu to Ala, amino acid 20 has been changed from Leu to Glu, and amino acid 22 has been changed from Gly to Ala. The mutein exhibits reduced affinity for Fc receptors. Fusion polypeptides comprising Fc moieties, and multimers formed therefrom, offer an advantage of facile purification by affinity chromatography over Protein A or Protein G columns, and Fc fusion

polypeptides may provide a longer in vivo half life, which is useful in therapeutic applications, than unmodified polypeptides.

In other embodiments, a soluble ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide may be substituted for the variable portion of an antibody heavy or light chain. If fusion proteins are made with both heavy and light chains of an antibody, it is possible to form an ADAM disintegrin domain multimer with as many as four soluble ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides.

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Alternatively, the ADAM disintegrin domain multimer is a fusion polypeptide comprising multiple ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides, with or without peptide linkers (spacers), or peptides that have the property of promoting multimerization. Among the suitable peptide linkers are those described in U.S. Patents 4,751,180 and 4,935,233. A DNA sequence encoding a desired peptide linker may be inserted between, and in the same reading frame as, the DNA sequences encoding ADAMdis, using conventional techniques known in the art. For example, a chemically synthesized oligonucleotide encoding the linker may be ligated between sequences encoding ADAMdis. In particular embodiments, a fusion protein comprises from two to four ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides, separated by peptide linkers.

Another method for preparing ADAM disintegrin domain multimers involves use of a leucine zipper domain. Leucine zipper domains are peptides that promote multimerization of the proteins in which they are found. Leucine zippers were originally identified in several DNA-binding proteins (Landschulz et al., Science 240:1759, 1988), and have since been found in a variety of different proteins. Among the known leucine zippers are naturally occurring peptides and derivatives thereof that dimerize or trimerize. Examples of leucine zipper domains suitable for producing soluble oligomeric proteins are described in PCT application WO 94/10308, and the leucine zipper derived from lung surfactant protein D (SPD) described in Hoppe et al. PEBS Lett. 344:191, 1994. The use of a modified leucine zipper that allows for stable trimerization of a heterologous protein fused thereto is described in Fanslow et al., Semin. Immunol. 6:267, 1994. Recombinant fusion polypeptides comprising an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide fused to a leucine zipper peptide are expressed in suitable host cells, and the ADAM disintegrin domain multimer that forms is recovered from the culture supermatant.

30 C. Recombinant Production of ADAM Disintegrin Domain Polypeptides

The ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides used in the present invention may be prepared using a recombinant expression system. Host cells transformed with a recombinant expression vector encoding the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide are cultured under conditions that promote expression of ADAM disintegrin domain and the ADAM disintegrin domain is recovered. ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides can also be produced in transgenic plants or animals.

Any suitable expression system may be employed. Recombinant expression vectors include DNA encoding an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide operably linked to suitable transcriptional

and translational regulatory nucleotide sequences, such as those derived from a mammalian, microbial, viral, or insect gene. Nucleotide sequences are operably linked when the regulatory sequence functionally relates to the ADAM disintegrin domain DNA sequence. Thus, a promoter nucleotide sequence is operably linked to an ADAM disintegrin domain DNA sequence if the promoter nucleotide sequence controls the transcription of the ADAM disintegrin domain DNA sequence, Examples of regulatory sequences include transcriptional promoters, operators, or enhancers, an mRNA ribosomal binding site, and appropriate sequences which control transcription and translation initiation and termination. A sequence encoding an appropriate signal peptide (native or heterologous) can be incorporated into expression vectors. A DNA sequence for a signal peptide (secretory leader) may be fused in frame to the ADAM disintegrin domain sequence so that the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide is initially translated as a fusion protein comprising the signal peptide. A signal peptide that is functional in the intended host cells promotes extracellular secretion of the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide. The signal peptide is cleaved from the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide upon secretion from the cell. Suitable host cells for expression of ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides include prokaryotes, yeast and higher eukaryotic cells, including insect and mammalian cells. Appropriate cloning and expression vectors for use with bacterial, fungal, yeast, insect, and mammalian cellular hosts are known in the art.

Using the techniques of recombinant DNA including mutagenesis and the polymerase chain reaction (PCR), the skilled artisan can produce DNA sequences that encode ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides comprising various additions or substitutions of amino acid residues or sequences, or deletions of terminal or internal residues or sequences, including ADAM disintegrin domain fragments, variants, derivatives, multimers, and fusion polypeptides.

The procedures for purifying expressed ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides will vary according to the host system employed, and whether or not the recombinant polypeptide is secreted. ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides may be purified using methods known in the art, including one or more concentration, salting-out, ion exchange, hydrophobic interaction, affinity purification, HPLC, or size exclusion chromatography steps. Fusion polypeptides comprising Fc moieties (and multimers formed therefrom) offer the advantage of facile purification by affinity chromatography over Protein A or Protein G columns.

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D. Therapeutic Methods

The disclosed methods may be used to inhibit integrin binding and integrin biological activity, and to inhibit endothelial cell migration, and/or angiogenesis in a mammal in need of such treatment. The treatment is advantageously administered in order to prevent the onset or the recurrence of a disease or condition mediated by an integrin, or to treat a mammal that has a disease or condition mediated by an integrin.

Examples of the therapeutic uses of ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides and compositions thereof include the treatment of individuals afflicted with conditions mediated by

angiogenesis such as ocular disorders, dermatological disorders, and malignant or metastatic conditions, inflammatory diseases, osteoporosis and other conditions mediated by accelerated bone resorption, restenosis, inappropriate platelet activation, recruitment, or aggregation, thrombosis, or a condition requiring tissue repair or wound healing.

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Among the ocular disorders that can be treated according to the present invention are eye diseases characterized by ocular neovascularization including, but not limited to, diabetic retinopathy (a major complication of diabetes), retinopathy of prematurity (this devastating eye condition, that frequently leads to chronic vision problems and carries a high risk of blindness, is a severe complication during the care of premature infants), neovascular glaucoma, retinoblastoma, retrolental fibroplasia, rubeosis, uveitis, macular degeneration, and corneal graft neovascularization. Other eye inflammatory diseases, ocular tumors, and diseases associated with choroidal or iris neovascularization can also be treated according to the present invention.

The present invention can also be used to treat malignant and metastatic conditions such as solid tumors. Solid tumors include both primary and metastatic sarcomas and carcinomas.

The present invention can also be used to treat inflammatory diseases including, but not limited to, arthritis, rheumatism, inflammatory bowel disease, and psoriasis.

Among the conditions mediated by inappropriate platelet activation, recruitment, aggregation, or thrombosis that can be treated according to the present invention are coronary artery disease or injury, myocardial infarction or injury following myocardial infarction, stroke, unstable angina, atherosclerosis, arteriosclerosis, preeclampsia, embolism, platelet-associated ischemic disorders including lung ischemia, coronary ischemia, and cerebral ischemia, restenosis following percutaneous coronary intervention including angioplasty, atherectomy, stent placement, and bypass surgery, thrombotic disorders including coronary artery thrombosis, cerebral artery thrombosis, intracardiac thrombosis, peripheral artery thrombosis, venous thrombosis, thrombosis and coagulopathies associated with exposure to a foreign or injured tissue surface, and reocclusion following thrombosis, deep venous thrombosis (DVT), pulmonary embolism (PE), transient ischemic attacks (TIAs), and another conditions where vascular occlusion is a common underlying feature. In some embodiments the methods according to the invention are used in individuals at high risk for thrombus formation or reformation, advanced coronary artery disease, or for occlusion, reocclusion, stenosis and/or restenosis of blood vessels, or stroke. In some embodiments the methods according to the invention are used in combination with angioplasty procedures, such as balloon angioplasty, laser angioplasty, coronary atherectomy or similar techniques, carotid endarterectomy, anastomosis of vascular grafts, surgery having a high risk of thrombus formation (i.e., coronary bypass surgery, insertion of a prosthetic valve or vessel and the like), atherectomy, stent placement, placement of a chronic cardiovascular device such as an in-dwelling catheter or prosthetic valve or vessel, organ transplantation, or bypass surgery.

Other diseases and conditions that can be treated according to the present invention include benign tumors and preneoplastic conditions, myocardial angiogenesis, hemophilic joints, scleroderma.

vascular adhesions, asthma and allergy, eczema and dermatitis, graft versus host disease, sepsis, adult respirator distress syndrome, telangiectasia, and wound granulation.

The methods according to the present invention can be tested in in vivo animal models for the desired prophylactic or therapeutic activity, as well as to determine the optimal therapeutic dosage, prior to administration to humans.

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The amount of a particular ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide that will be effective in a particular method of treatment depends upon age, type and severity of the condition to be treated, body weight, desired duration of treatment, method of administration, and other parameters. Effective dosages are determined by a physician or other qualified medical professional. Typical effective dosages are about 0.01 mg/kg to about 100 mg/kg body weight. In some preferred embodiments the dosage is about 0.1-50 mg/kg; in some preferred embodiments the dosage is about 0.5-10 mg/kg. The dosage for local administration is typically lower than for systemic administration. In some embodiments a single administration is sufficient; in some embodiments the ADAM disintegrin domain is administered as multiple doses over one or more days.

The ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides are typically administered in the form of a pharmaceutical composition comprising one or more pharmacologically acceptable carriers.

Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers include diluents, fillers, adjuvants, excipients, and vehicles which are pharmaceutically acceptable for the route of administration, and may be aqueous or oleaginous suspensions formulated using suitable dispersing, wetting, and suspending agents.

Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers are generally sterile and free of pyrogenic agents, and may include water, oils, solvents, salts, sugars and other carbohydrates, emulsifying agents, buffering agents, antimicrobial agents, and chelating agents. The particular pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and the ratio of active compound to carrier are determined by the solubility and chemical properties of the composition, the mode of administration, and standard pharmaceutical practice.

The ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides are administered to the patient in a manner appropriate to the indication. Thus, for example, ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides, or pharmaceutical compositions thereof, may be administered by intravenous, transdermal, intradermal, intraperitoneal, intramuscular, intranasal, epidural, oral, topical, subcutaneous, intracavity, sustained release from implants, peristaltic routes, or by any other suitable technique. Parenteral administration is preferred.

In certain embodiments of the claimed invention, the treatment further comprises treating the mammal with one or more additional therapeutic agents. The additional therapeutic agent(s) may be administered prior to, concurrently with, or following the administration of the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide. The use of more than one therapeutic agent is particularly advantageous when the mammal that is being treated has a solid tumor. In some embodiments of the claimed invention, the treatment further comprises treating the mammal with radiation. Radiation, including brachytherapy and teletherapy, may be administered prior to, concurrently with, or following the administration of the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide and/or additional therapeutic agent(s).

In some preferred embodiments the method includes the administration of, in addition to an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide, one or more therapeutics selected from the group consisting of alkylating agents, antimetabolites, vinca alkaloids and other plant-derived chemotherapeutics, antitumor antibiotics, antitumor enzymes, topoisomerase inhibitors, platinum analogs, adrenocortical suppressants, hormones and antihormones, antibodies, immunotherapeutics, radiotherapeutics, and biological response modifiers.

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In some preferred embodiments the method includes administration of, in addition to an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide, one or more therapeutics selected from the group consisting of cisplatin, cyclophosphamide, mechloretamine, melphalan, bleomycin, carboplatin, fluorouracil, 5-fluorodeoxyuridine, methotrexate, taxol, asparaginase, vincristine, and vinblastine, lymphokines and cytokines such as interleukins, interferons (alpha., beta. or delta.) and TNF, chlorambucil, busulfan, carmustine, lomustine, semustine, streptozocin, dacarbazine, cytarabine, mercaptopurine, thioguanine, vindesine, etoposide, teniposide, dactinomycin, daunorubicin, doxorubicin, bleomycin, plicamycin, mitomycin, L-asparaginase, hydroxyurea, methythydrazine, mitotane, tamoxifen, fluoxymesterone, IL-8 inhibitors, angiostatin, endostatin, kringle 5, angiopoietin-2 or other antagonists of angiopoietin-1, antagonists of platelet-activating factor, antagonists of basic fibroblast growth factor, and COX-2 inhibitors.

In some preferred embodiments the method includes administration of, in addition to an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide, one or more therapeutic polypeptides, including soluble forms thereof, selected from the group consisting of Flt3 ligand, CD40 ligand, interleukin-2, interleukin-12, 4-1BB ligand, anti-4-1BB antibodies, TRAIL, TNF amagonists and TNF receptor antagonists including TNFR/Fc. Tek antagonists, TWEAK antagonists and TWEAK-R antagonists including TWEAK-R/Fc, VEGF antagonists including anti-VEGF antibodies, VEGF receptor (including VEGF-R1 and VEGF-R2, also known as Flt1 and Flk1 or KDR) antagonists. CD148 (also referred to as DEP-1, ECRTP, and PTPRJ, see Takahashi et al., J. Am. Soc. Nephrol. 10:2135-45, 1999; and PCT Publication No. WO 00/15258, 23 March 2000) binding proteins, and nectin-3 antagonists.

In some preferred embodiments the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides of the invention are used as a component of, or in combination with, "metronomic therapy," such as that described by Browder et al. and Klement et al. (Cancer Research 60:1878, 2000; J. Clin. Invest, 105(8):R15, 2000; see also Barinaga, Science 288:245, 2000).

As used herein, the terms "therapy," "therapeutic," "treat," and "treatment" generally include prophylaxis, i.e. prevention, in addition to therapy or treatment for an extant disease or condition. The methods of the present invention may be used as a first line treatment, for the treatment of residual disease following primary therapy, or as an adjunct to other therapies. Methods of measuring biological effectiveness are known in the art and are illustrated in the Examples below.

EXAMPLES

The following examples are intended to illustrate particular embodiments and not to limit the scope of the invention.

EXAMPLE 1 ADAM Disintegrin Domain Polypeptides

This example describes one method for the recombinant production of ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides.

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Expression cassettes encoding an IgKappa leader sequence, ADAM disintegrin domain, and C-terminal Fc region were constructed in bacterial plasmids then transferred into eukaryotic expression vectors (pDC409, EMBO J. 10:2821, 1991, or another mammalian expression vector). The coding regions of the various constructs are summarized in Table 2. In addition to the disintegrin domain, these constructs encode additional portions of the extracellular portion of the ADAM (e.g., cysteine-rich region and EGF-like domain).

The expression vectors were transfected into COS-1, CV-1/EBNA, or 293/EBNA cells. Two days after transfection the cells were ³⁵S labeled for four hours. Supermatants and total cell lysates were prepared and aliquots were immunoprecipitated using protein A-sepharose beads to capture the Fc tagged polypeptides. ³⁵S labeled ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides were run on 8-16% reducing gels and detected via autoradiography.

The cell type that produced the most soluble protein in the supermatant was used in a large scale (T-175 format, 20 flasks) transient transfection, and approximately one liter of supermatant was harvested after one week. ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides were purified from the supermatants using affinity chromatography (protein A column). The polypeptides were characterized by determining the N-terminal amino acid sequence, amino acid composition, and protein integrity (SDS-PAGE under reducing and non-reducing conditions) before the polypeptides were used in FACS.

25 immunoprecipitations, and biological assays such as those described below.

Table 2

ADAM Disintegrin Domain Polypeptide Constructs

Construct	SEQ ID NOs: DNA/polypeptide	lgK Leader ^{1,2}	ADAM disintegrin ^{1,5} (dis Framework) ^{1,4}	Fc Region ¹
ADAM-8dis-Fc	1/2	1-20	23-264 (34-91)	267-494
ADAM-9dis-Fc	3/4	1-20	23-303 (34-92)	306-533
ADAM-10dis-Fc	5/6	1-20	23-235 (34-99)	238-465
ADAM-15dis-Fc	7/8	1-20	23-292 (34-92)	295-522
ADAM-17dis-Fc	9/10	1-20	23-216 (34-93)	219-446
ADAM-20dis-Fc	11/12	1-20	23-305 (34-91)	308-535
ADAM-21dis-Fc	13/14	1-20	23-293 (34-91)	296-523
ADAM-22dis-Fc	15/16	1-20	23-312 (34-92)	315-542
ADAM-23dis-Fc	17/18	1-20	23-310 (34-91)	313-540
ADAM-29tis-Fc	21/22	1-20	23-298 (34-91)	301-528

residues in the polypeptide sequence

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EXAMPLE 2 Binding of ADAM Disintegrin Domain Polypeptides to Cells

A. Binding to Endothelial cells

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This example describes a flow cytometric integrin mAb based binding inhibition assay, which is used to show binding of ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides to integrins expressed on the surface of endothelial cells. Human endothelial cells express $\alpha_s \beta_s$, $\alpha_s \beta_s$, β_s , β_s , α_s , α_s , α_s , α_s , and α_s integrins.

Primary human dermal microvascular endothelial cells (HMVEC-d) were maintained in supplemented endothelial growth medium (Clonetics Corporation, Walkersville, MD). The ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides produced in Example 1 were shown to bind specifically to HMVEC-d,

² the predicted cleavage site is after residue 20

segment of the construct that includes ADAMdis, but may also contain additional ADAM sequences disintegrin framework, e.g., SEQ ID NO:20

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Monoclonal antibodies specific for human integrins α, β₁ (LM609, anti CD51/61, Chemicon, Temecula, CA Brooks et al., Science 264:569, 1994), α₂β₁ (BHA2.1 anti CD49b, Chemicon. Wang et al., Mol. Biol. of the Cell 9:865, 1998), $\alpha_5\beta_1$ (SAM-1 anti CD49e, Biodesign, A. te Velde et al., J. Immunol. 140:1548, 1988), α₃β₁ (ASC-6 anti-CD49c, Chemicon, Pattaramalai et al., Exp. Cell. Res. 222: 281, 1996), α₄β₁ (HP2/I anti CD49d, Immunotech, Marseilles, France. Workshop of the 4th International Conference on Human Leukocyte Differentiation Antigens, Vienna Austria, 1989, workshop number p091), α₆β₁ (GoH3 anti CD49f, Immunotech, Workshop 4th International Conference on Human Leukocyte Differentiation Antigens, workshop number p055), a₆B₄ (439-9B anti CD104, Pharmingen, San Diego, CA., Schlossman et al., 1995 Leukocyte Typing V: White Cell Differntiation Antigens. Oxford University Press, New York), and α, β₅ (MAB 1961, Chemicon International, monoclonal anti-human integrin $\alpha_V\beta_S$ mAb, IgG1 isotype, inhibits $\alpha_V\beta_S$ mediated binding/adhesion to vitronectin/fibronectin; Weinaker, et al., J. Biol. Chem. 269:6940, 1994) were also shown to bind specifically to HMVEC-d. Each of these antibodies is known to specifically block binding of the indicated integrin to its ligands (e.g., fibronectin, vitronectin, fibrinogen). The ability of integrin mAbs to inhibit the binding of ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides reveals which integrins the disintegrin domains hind and, indirectly, which integrin binding activities the disintegrin domains are able to antagonize. The ability of the antibodies to inhibit binding of the ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides to endothelial cells was tested as described below.

Prior to performing binding studies, HMVEC-d were removed from culture vessels using trypsin-EDTA. The cells were washed in media containing serum and resuspended in binding medium which consisted of PBS containing 1 mM Ca2+, 1 mM Mg2+ and 0.5 mM Mn2+, 0.1% sodium azide, 10% Normal goat serum, 2% rabbit serum and 2% fetal bovine serum. Under these binding conditions, ADAM-8, -9, -10, -15, -17, -20, -21, -22, -23, and -29dis-Fc all bind to human endothelial cells.

One hundred microliters of cell suspension, containing 200,000 to 500,000 HMVEC-d, were added to 12x75mm plastic test tubes. Monoclonal antibodies specific for one of the integrins, or a control monoclonal antibody (CD29 or M15), were added to the cell suspensions at a concentration of 100 µg/ml (5-8 fold mass excess) 15 minutes prior to addition of disintegrin-Fc fusion proteins. ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides and control Fc fusion polypeptides (P7.5II.Fc) were added, at various concentrations from 12.5 to 20 µg/ml, to the cell suspensions and incubated for 1 hour at 30° C. Unbound Fc polypeptides were washed away by centrifugation of cells in 2 mls of binding media. The washed cell pellets were resuspended in binding medium and then incubated at 30° C for 30 minutes with goat anti-human Fc-specific biotinylated antibody at a concentration of 2.5 µg/ml for 30 minutes. After centrifugation and washing of the cell pellets, the cells were resuspended in binding medium and bound anti-human Fc-biotin was detected by adding streptavidin-phycoerythrin conjugate to the cell suspension at a 1:1000 dilution (1 µg/ml) and incubating at 30° C for 30 minutes. The unbound streptavidin-phycoerythrin was washed away and the cells were resuspended in binding

medium containing propidum iodide. The level of fluorescent binding (disintegrin-Fc binding) was determined by flow cytometry.

The level of binding of each ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptide was determined in the presence of anti-integrin specific mAb and in the presence of control mAb. Both the intensity of binding (MFI) and the percentage of cells binding were determined. Percent inhibition was calculated using the formula [1 - (MFI control-MFI integrin mAb) / MFI control. The results of these studies are summarized in Table 3.

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ADAM-15, -17, -20 and -22 disintegrin domain polypeptides bound to $\alpha_s\beta_1$; ADAM 23 disintegrin domain polypeptide bound to $\alpha_2\beta_1$; ADAM-15, -21, -22 and -23 disintegrin domain polypeptides bound to $\alpha_5\beta_1$; ADAM-10, -17, -22 and -23 disintegrin domain polypeptides bound to the α_6 integrins; ADAM-10 and -15 disintegrin domain polypeptides bound to $\alpha_s\beta_5$. An excess of a non-blocking $\alpha_s\beta_5$ antibody did significantly affect the binding of ADAM-10, -22, and -23 disintegrin polypeptides to endothelial cells, suggesting that these ADAMdis polypeptides interact with integrin sites other than or in addition to the ligand (e.g., fibronectin, vitronectin) binding site. Based upon results from a different type of assay, Cal et al. have reported that the ADAM-23 disintegrin domain interacts with the $\alpha_s\beta_5$ integrin through an RGD-independent mechanism (Molec. Biol. of the Cell 11:1457, 2000).

Binding experiments are repeated using other ADAM disintegrin domains and other monoclonal antibodies. ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides that bind to selected integrins are further tested for the ability to disrupt integrin-ligand interactions and to modulate endothelial cell function, angiogenesis, and other biological activities in vitro and in vivo.

Table 3

Binding of ADAM Disintegrin-Fe Polypeptides to Integrits Expressed on Human Endothelial Cells

				Integrin			
		Bindis	18, (+ 0r - 0r XI	9, net done) and	Binding' (+ vr – vr MD, not done) and Percent (%) Binding ²	nding ²	•
ADAM	a,b,	a jêr	a, (b)	a.B.	aspl	a,β., a.β.	a By
ADAM-8	Ĉ.	GN.	- (<10)	(¢10)	Q	QN	- (<20)
ADAM-9	- (<10)	(GIS) -	(×10) -	(430)	(<10)	(<10)	~ (<10)
ADAM-10	(S) 1	(d12) -	(615) -	(02>) -	(A)	+ (48)	+ (25)
ADAM-15	(09) +	(SIS) -	(6) (9) (1)	(<20)	+ (30)	(<10)	+ (25)
ADAM-17	()() +	(012) -	(S) Y	€ 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	(015) -	(69) +	(<10)
ADAM-20	+ (58)	(6) (V)	<u>5</u> 2 2 1	- (\$18)	- (<20)	- (<10)	(S) (1)
ADAM-29	(< 10)	6 > 1	(KIB)	(615) -	+ (54)	(A10)	(S) (S) (S)
ADAM-22	+ (42)	<u>\$</u>	(XIQ) -	(015) —	(98) +	+ (33)	(S) -
ADAM-23	(SEX)	+ (23)	(<10)	(<10)	+ (49)	(31)	(V) (V)
-cococococococococococococococococococo	**************************************	Secretaria de la constante de					7.7.7

positive thinding defined as >20% binding inhibition; normal trackground variation 5-10%, baseline positive approx. 2X

over background percent inhibition of binding by ADAM-dis-Fc in the presence of \$-8 fold excess integrin mAb as compared to control mAb

B. Binding to Primary Human T-Cells

Primary human T-cells were purified from whole blood. These cells were used in FACS experiments to assess cell surface binding of purified ADAMdis-Fc polypeptides. ADAMdis-Fc binding was assessed with and without Con A (5 μg/ml) or immobilized OTK3 antibody (1 mg/ml, immobilized for 1 hour, 37°C) stimulation. ADAMdis-Fc polypeptides (20 μg/ml) were bound at either 4° C or 30° C in the presence of cations (Ca++, Mg++, Mn++, 0.5 mM each). Cell surface integrin expression was assessed using a panel of murine and rat anti-human integrin antibodies. α_xβ₃, α₄, α₆, β₃, and β₇ integrins were detected on the surface of these cells. ADAMdis-Fc polypeptides did not bind to primary human T-cells at 4° C. ADAM-8-, ADAM-9-, ADAM-15-, ADAM-20-, ADAM-21-, and ADAM-23-dis-Fc polypeptides did bind primary T-cells at 30° C with Con A stimulation. ADAMdis-Fc binding was not inhibited by a three-fold molar excess of antibodies to the integrins listed above.

C. Binding to Resting Platelets

Binding of ADAMdis-Fc polypeptides to citrated washed resting platelets was performed at 4°C or 30°C. Binding was analyzed by flow cytometry using a biotinylated-anti-human Fc specific antibody and streptavidin-PE. Resting platelets express the integrins CD41/CD61 and CD49e. ADAM-9dis-Fc and ADAM-8dis-Fc bound resting platelets at 30°C but not at 4°C. ADAM-9dis-Fc binding to resting platelets at 30°C was not inhibited by a ten-fold excess of CD41a mAb.

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EXAMPLE 3 Activity of ADAM Disintegrin Domain Polypeptides In a Wound Closure Assay

A planar endothelial cell migration (wound closure) assay was used to quantitate the inhibition of angiogenesis by ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides in vitro. In this assay, endothelial cell migration is measured as the rate of closure of a circular wound in a cultured cell monolayer. The rate of wound closure is linear, and is dynamically regulated by agents that stimulate and inhibit angiogenesis in vivo.

Primary human renal microvascular endothelial cells, HRMEC, were isolated, cultured, and used at the third passage after thawing, as described in Martin et al., In Vitro Cell Dev Biol 33:261, 1997. Replicate circular lesions, "wounds," (600-800 micron diameter) were generated in confluent HRMEC monolayers using a silicon-tipped drill press. At the time of wounding the medium (DMEM + 1% BSA) was supplemented with 20 ng/ml PMA (phorbol-12-myristate-13-aceiate), a range of concentrations of ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptide, or combinations of PMA and ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptide. The residual wound area was measured as a function of time (0-12 hours) using a microscope and image analysis software (Bioquant, Nashville, TN). The relative migration rate was calculated for each agent and combination of agents by linear regression of residual wound

area plotted over time. The inhibition of PMA-induced endothelial migration by ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides is shown in Table 4.

The effect of ADAM-dis-Fc polypeptides on EGF-induced migration was also determined. For these experiments BGF (epidermal growth factor, 40 ng/mi) was added to the medium, instead of PMA, at the time of wounding. The results are shown in Table 5.

Table 4 Effect of ADAM-15, -17, -20, and -23dis-Fc Polypeptides in PMA-Induced Endothelial Cell Wound Closure Migration Assay

Expt. ID	No Addition	PMA 20 ng/ml	PMA+ IgG	PMA + ADAM- 15dis-Fc	PMA + ADAM- 17dis-Fc	PMA + ADAM- 20dis-Fc	PMA + ADAM- 23dis-Fc
HL-H-142 15 μg/ml dis-Fc	0.0436 ¹ (0.0016) ²	0.0655 (0.0004)				0,0499 (0.0009) 72% ³	
HL-H-147 15 µg/ml dis-Fc	0.0244 (0.0023)	0.0424 (0.0002)	(0.0449 (0.0012) 0%	0.0357 (0.0007) 37%			0.0225 (0.0022) 100%
HL-H-153 15 µg/ml dis-Fc	0.0253 0.00013	0.0460 (0.0022)	0.0491 (0.006) 0%		0.0392 (0.0016) 33%	0.0388 (0.005) 36%	0.0317 (0.005) 70%
HL-H-154 15 µg/ml dis-Fc	0.0119 (0.0012)	0.0312 (0.0016)			0.0283 (0.0008) 15%	0.0160 (0.0017) 79%	

Slopes to average triplicate Y values and treat as a single data point in order to test whether the slopes are significantly different
² Data in parentheses is the +/- standard error of slopes

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Table 5 Effect of ADAM-17, -20, and -23dis-Fc Polypeptides in EGF-Induced Endothelial Cell Wound Closure Migration Assay

Expt. ID	No Addition	EGF 40 ng/ml	EGF+ IgG	EGF + ADAM- 17dis-Fc	EGF + ADAM- 20dis-Fc	EGF + ADAM- 23dis-Fc
HL-H-154 15 μg/ml dis-Fc	0.0119 (0.0012)	0.0378 (0.0061)		0.0242 (0.0029) 53%	0.0172 (0.0031) 80%	0.0310 (0.0036) 26%
HL-H-155 9 µg/ml dis-Fc	0.0164 (0.0010)	0.0468 (0.0059)	0.0454 (0.0052) 5%	0.0412 (0.0107) 18%	0.0227 (0.0035) 79%	0.0207 (0.0016) \$6%

³ Slopes to average triplicate Y values and treat as a single data point in order to test whether the slopes are significantly different
² Data in parentheses is the +/- standard error of slopes

ADAM-20 and -23dis-Fc polypeptides showed the greatest inhibition of both EGF- and PMA-induced endothelial migration at 15 µg/ml. ADAM-15 and -17dis-Fc polypeptides were less

³ Percent inhibition compared to migration rate observed in the presence of PMA

²⁰ Percent inhibition compared to migration rate observed in the presence of EGF alone

effective at inhibiting endothelial cell migration at 15 µg/ml. Hu IgG did not inhibite EGF- or PMAinduced endothelial cell migration in any of the experiments performed where it was included as a control Fc protein.

EXAMPLE 4

Activity of ADAM Disintegrin Domain Polypeptides In a Corneal Pocket Assay

A mouse corneal pocket assay is used to quantitate the inhibition of angiogenesis by ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides in vivo. In this assay, agents to be tested for angiogenic or anti-angiogenic activity are immobilized in a slow release form in a hydron pellet, which is implanted into micropockets created in the corneal epithelium of anesthetized mice. Vascularization is measured as the appearance, density, and extent of vessel ingrowth from the vascularized corneal limbus into the normally avascular cornea.

Hydron pellets, as described in Kenyon et al., Invest Opthamol. & Visual Science 37:1625, 1996, incorporate sucralfate with bFGF (90 ng/pellet), bFGF and IgG (11 µg/pellet, control), or bFGF and a range of concentrations of ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptide. The pellets are surgically implanted into corneal stromal micropockets created by micro-dissection 1 mm medial to the lateral corneal limbus of 6-8 week old male C57BL mice. After five days, at the peak of neovascular response to bFGF, the corneas are photographed, using a Zeiss slit lamp, at an incipient angle of 35-50° from the polar axis in the meridian containing the pellet. Images are digitized and processed by subtractive color filters (Adobe Photoshop 4.0) to delineate established microvessels by hemoglobin content. Image analysis software (Bioquant, Nashville, TN) is used to calculate the fraction of the corneal image that is vascularized, the vessel density within the vascularized area, and the vessel density within the total cornea. The inhibition of bFGF-induced corneal angiogenesis, as a function of the dose of ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptide, is determined.

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EXAMPLE 5 Inhibition of Neovascularization by ADAM Disintegrin Domain Polypeptides in a Murine Transplant Model

Survival of heterotopically transplanted cardiac tissue from one mouse donor to the ear skin of another genetically similar mouse requires adequate neovascularization by the transplanted heart and the surrounding tissue, to promote survival and energy for cardiac muscle function. Inadequate vasculature at the site of transplant causes excessive ischemia to the heart, tissue damage, and failure of the tissue to engraft. Agents that antagonize factors involved in endothelial cell migration and vessel formation can decrease angiogenesis at the site of transplant, thereby limiting graft tissue function and ultimately engraftment itself. A murine heterotopic cardiac isograft model is used to demonstrate the antagonistic effects of ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides on neovascularization. Female BALB/c (~12 weeks of age) recipients are given neonatal heart grafts from donor mice of the same strain. The donor heart tissue is grafted into the left ear pinnae of the recipient on day 0 and the

mice are divided into two groups. The control group receives human IgG (Hu IgG) while the other group receives ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptide, both intraperitoneally. The treatments are continued for five consecutive days. The functionality of the grafts is determined by monitoring visible pulsatile activity on days 7 and 14 post-engraftment. The inhibition of functional engraftment, as a function of the dose of ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptide, is determined. The histology of the transplanted hearts is examined is order to visualize the effects of ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides on edema at the site of transplant and host and donor tissue vasculature (using, e.g., Factor VIII staining).

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EXAMPLE 6 Treatment of Tumors With ADAM Disintegrin Domain Polypeptides

ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides are tested in animal models of solid tumors. The effect of the ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides is determined by measuring tumor frequency and tumor growth.

The biological activity of ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides is also demonstrated in other in vitro, ex vivo, and in vivo assays known to the skilled artisan, such as calcium mobilization assays and assays to measure platelet activation, recruitment, or aggregation.

The relevant disclosures of publications cited herein are specifically incorporated by

reference. The examples presented above are not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the scope of the invention. The skilled artisan will understand that variations and modifications and variations are possible in light of the above teachings, and such modifications and variations are intended to be within the scope of the invention.

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CLAIMS

We claim:

 A method of antagonizing the binding of an integrin to its ligands comprising contacting a cell that expresses the integrin with an effective amount of an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide.

- A method of antagonizing the binding of an integrin to its ligands in a mammal in need of such treatment comprising administering an effective amount of an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide.
- 3. The method of claim 2 wherein the mammal is afflicted with a condition selected from the group consisting of ocular disorders, malignant and metastatic conditions, inflammatory diseases, osteoporosis and other conditions mediated by accelerated bone resorption, restenosis, inappropriate platelet activation, recruitment, or aggregation, thrombosis, or a condition requiring tissue repair or wound healing.
- 4. A method of inhibiting angiogenesis in a mammal in need of such treatment, comprising administering to the mammal an inhibition-effective amount of an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide, wherein the disintegrin domain does not contain an RGD sequence.
- 5. The method of one of claims 1-4 wherein the ADAM disintegrin domain is in the form of a multimer.
 - 6. The method of claim 5 wherein the multimer is a dimer or trimer.
- The method of claim 5 wherein the multimer comprises an Fc polypeptide or a leucine zipper.
- 8. The method of one of claims 1-7 wherein the ADAM disintegrin domain is from a human ADAM.
- The method of claim 8 wherein the ADAM disintegrin domain is from an ADAM selected from the group consisting of ADAM-8, ADAM-9, ADAM-10, ADAM-15, ADAM-17, ADAM-20, ADAM-21, ADAM-22, ADAM-23, and ADAM-29.
- The method of claim 9 wherein the ADAM disintegrin domain is from ADAM-17, ADAM-20, or ADAM-23.
- 11. The method of one of claims 1-10 wherein the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:
- (a) amino acids 1-494 of SEQ ID NO:2, amino acids 23-264 of SEQ ID NO:2, amino acids 1-533 of SEQ ID NO:4, amino acids 23-303 of SEQ ID NO:4, amino acids 1-465 of SEQ ID NO:6, amino acids 23-235 of SEQ ID NO:6, amino acids 1-522 of SEQ ID NO:8, amino acids 23-292 of SEQ ID NO:8, amino acids 1-446 of SEQ ID NO:10, amino acids 23-216 of SEQ ID NO:10, amino acids 1-535 of SEQ ID NO:12, amino acids 23-305 of SEQ ID NO:12, amino acids 1-523 of SEQ ID NO:14, amino acids 23-293 of SEQ ID NO:14, amino acids 1-542 of SEQ ID NO:16, amino acids 23-312 of SEQ ID NO:16, amino acids 1-540 of SEQ ID NO:18, amino acids 1-528 of SEQ ID NO:22, amino acids 23-298 of SEQ ID NO:22;

 (b) fragments of the polypeptides of (a) wherein said fragments retain at least one ADAMdis activity;

- (c) variants of the polypeptides of (a) or (b), wherein said variants retain at least one ADAMdis activity; and
- (d) fusion polypeptides comprising the polypeptides of (a), (b), or (c), wherein said fusion polypeptides retain at least one ADAMdis activity.
- 12. The method of claim 11 wherein the ADAM disintegrin domain comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of amino acids 34-91 of SEQ ID NO:2, 34-92 of SEQ ID NO:4, 34-99 of SEQ ID NO:6, 34-92 of SEQ ID NO:8, 34-93 of SEQ ID NO:10, 34-91 of SEQ ID NO:12, 34-91 of SEQ ID NO:14, 34-92 of SEQ ID NO:16, 34-91 of SEQ ID NO:18, or 34-91 of SEQ ID NO:22.
- 13. The method of one of claims 1-12 wherein the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide is a variant that is at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, 98%, or 99% identical in amino acid sequence to a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of:
- (a) amino acids 1-494 of SEQ ID NO:2, amino acids 23-264 of SEQ ID NO:2, amino acids 1-533 of SEQ ID NO:4, amino acids 23-303 of SEQ ID NO:4, amino acids 1-465 of SEQ ID NO:6, amino acids 23-235 of SEQ ID NO:6, amino acids 1-522 of SEQ ID NO:8, amino acids 23-292 of SEQ ID NO:8, amino acids 1-446 of SEQ ID NO:10, amino acids 23-216 of SEQ ID NO:10, amino acids 1-535 of SEQ ID NO:12, amino acids 23-305 of SEQ ID NO:12, amino acids 1-523 of SEQ ID NO:14, amino acids 23-293 of SEQ ID NO:14, amino acids 1-542 of SEQ ID NO:16, amino acids 23-312 of SEQ ID NO:16, amino acids 1-540 of SEQ ID NO:18, amino acids 1-528 of SEQ ID NO:22, amino acids 23-298 of SEQ ID NO:22; and
- (b) fragments of the polypeptides of (a), wherein said variant polypeptide retains at least one ADAMdis activity.
- 14. The method of one of claims 1-10 wherein the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide is encoded by a nucleic acid comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of:
- (a) nucleotides 118-1599 of SEQ ID NO:1, nucleotides 184-909 of SEQ ID NO:1, nucleotides 46-1644 of SEQ ID NO:3, nucleotides 112-954 of SEQ ID NO:3, nucleotides 25-1419 of SEQ ID NO:5, nucleotides 91-729 of SEQ ID NO:5, nucleotides 41-1606 of SEQ ID NO:7, nucleotides 107-916 of SEQ ID NO:7, nucleotides 25-1362 of SEQ ID NO:9, nucleotides 91-672 of SEQ ID NO:11, nucleotides 25-1593 of SEQ ID NO:13, nucleotides 91-903 of SEQ ID NO:13, nucleotides 25-1650 of SEQ ID NO:15, nucleotides 91-960 of SEQ ID NO:15, nucleotides 25-1644 of SEQ ID NO:17, nucleotides 91-954 of SEQ ID NO:17, nucleotides 118-1701 of SEQ ID NO:21, nucleotides 184-1011 of SEQ ID NO:21;
- (b) sequences which, due to the degeneracy of the genetic code, encode a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid of (a); and
- (c) sequences that hybridize under conditions of moderate or high stringency to a sequence of
 (a) or (b) and that encode a polypeptide that retains at least one ADAMdis activity.

15. The method of one of claim 11-14 wherein the ADAMdis activity is selected from the group consisting of integrin binding activity, inhibition of endothelial cell migration, and inhibition of angiogenesis.

- 16. The method of one of claims 1-15 wherein the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide has been produced by culturing a recombinant cell that encodes the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide under conditions permitting expression of the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide, and recovering the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide.
- 17. The method of one of claims 1-16 wherein the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide is present in a composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
- 18. The method of claim 2 wherein the mammal has a disease or condition mediated by angiogenesis.
- 19. The method of claim 18 wherein the disease or condition is characterized by ocular neovascularization.
 - 20. The method of claim 18 wherein the disease or condition is a solid tumor.
- 21. The method of one of claims 1-20 wherein the method further comprises treating the mammal with radiation.
- 22. The method of one of claims 1-21 wherein the method further comprises treating the mammal with a second therapeutic agent.
- 23. The method of claim 22 wherein the second therapeutic agent is selected from the group consisting of alkylating agents, antimetabolites, vinca alkaloids and other plant-derived chemotherapeutics, antitumor antibiotics, antitumor enzymes, topoisomerase inhibitors, platinum analogs, adrenocortical suppressants, hormones and antihormones, antibodies, immunotherapeutics, radiotherapeutics, and biological response modifiers.
- 24. The method of claim 22 wherein the second therapeutic agent is selected from the group consisting of cisplatin, cyclophosphamide, bleomycin, carboplatin, fluorouracil, 5-fluorouracil, 5-fluorodeoxyuridine, methotrexate, taxol, asparaginase, vincristine, vinblastine, mechloretamina, melphalan, 5-fluorodeoxyuridine, lymphokines and cytokines such as interleukins, interferons (alpha., beta. or delta.) and TNF, chlorambucil, busulfan, carmustine, lomustine, semustine, streptozocin, dacarbazine, cytarabine, mercaptopurine, thioguanine, vindesine, etoposide, teniposide, dactinomycin, daunorubicin, doxorubicin, bleomycin, plicamycin, mitomycin, L-asparaginase, hydroxyurea, methylhydrazine, mitotane, tamoxifen, fluoxymesterone, and COX-2 inhibitors.
- 25. The method of claim 22 wherein the second therapeutic agent is a polypeptide, including soluble forms thereof, selected from the group consisting of Fli3 ligand, CD40 ligand, interleukin-2, interleukin-12, 4-1BB ligand, anti-4-1BB antibodies, TRAIL. TNF antagonists and TNF receptor antagonists including TNFR/Fc, Tek antagonists, TWEAK antagonists and TWEAK-R antagonists including TWEAK-R/Fc, VEGF antagonists including anti-VEGF antibodies, VEGF receptor antagonists, CD148 binding proteins, and nectin-3 antagonists.

26. The method of claim 2 wherein the ADAM disintegrin domain is administered parenterally.

- 27. A method for inhibiting the biological activity of an integrin selected from the group consisting of $\alpha_s\beta_3$, $\alpha_2\beta_1$, $\alpha_5\beta_1$, $\alpha_6\beta_1$, $\alpha_6\beta_4$, and $\alpha_s\beta_3$ comprising contacting the integrin with an inhibition-effective amount of an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide.
- 28. The method of claim 27 wherein the integrin is α_vβ₃ and wherein the ADAM disintegrin domain does not contain an RGD sequence.
 - 29. The method of claim 28 wherein the ADAM is ADAM-17, ADAM-20, or ADAM-22.
 - 30. The method of claim 27 wherein the integrin is α₂β; and the ADAM is ADAM-23,
- 31. The method of claim 27 wherein the integrin is α₅β₁ and the ADAM is ADAM-15 ADAM-21, ADAM-22, or ADAM-23.
- 32. The method of claim 27 wherein the integrin is α₆β₁ or α₆β₄ and the ADAM is ADAM-10, ADAM-17, ADAM-22, or ADAM-23.
- 33. The method of claim 27 wherein the integrin is $\alpha_v\beta_s$ and the ADAM is ADAM-10, ADAM-15, or ADAM-23.
- 34. A method for identifying a compound that modulates integrin biological activity comprising:
- (a) combining a test compound with an integrin and an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide that binds to the integrin; and
- (b) determining whether the test compound alters the binding of the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide to the integrin.
- 35. A method for identifying a compound that modulates the interaction between an integrin and an ADAM disintegrin domain comprising;
- (a) combining a test compound with the integrin and an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide that binds to the integrin; and
- (b) determining whether the test compound alters the binding of the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide to the integrin.
 - 36. The method of claim 34 or 35 wherein the integrin is present on a cell surface.
 - 37. The method of claim 36 wherein the cell is an endothelial cell.
- 38. The method of one of claims 34-37 wherein the integrin is selected from the group consisting of $\alpha_s\beta_3$, $\alpha_2\beta_1$, $\alpha_5\beta_1$, $\alpha_6\beta_1$, $\alpha_6\beta_2$, and $\alpha_s\beta_5$.
- 39. The method of one of claims 34-38 wherein the integrin biological activity or integrin binding activity is at least partially inhibited.
- 40. A method for identifying a compound that inhibits endothelial cell migration and/or angiogenesis comprising:
- (a) combining a test compound with endothelial cells and with an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide that binds to endothelial cells; and

(b) determining whether the test compound alters the binding of the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide to the endothelial cells.

- 41. The method of one of claims 34-40 wherein the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide comprises an ADAM disintegrin domain from ADAM-8, ADAM-9, ADAM-10, ADAM-15, ADAM-17, ADAM-20, ADAM-21, ADAM-22, ADAM-23, or ADAM-29.
- 42. The method of claim 41 wherein the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide comprises an ADAM disintegrin domain from ADAM-17, ADAM-20, or ADAM-23.

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1

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Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr 470 475 Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu 490 Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser 505 500 Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser 520 525 515 Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys <210> 5 <211> 1443 <212> DNA <213> Artificial Sequence <223> Description of Artificial Sequence: fusion polypeptide <220> <221> CDS <222> (25) ...(1422) <400> 5 giogaccosa goiggoiago caco aig gag aca gad aca dio cig dia igg 1 Met Glu Thr Asp Thr Leu Leu Leu Trp gta ctg ctg ctc tgg gtt cca ggt tcc act ggt act agt tgt gga aat Val Leu Leu Trp Val Pro Gly Ser Thr Gly Thr Ser Cys Gly Asn 1.5 gga atg gta gaa caa ggt gaa gaa tgt gat tgt ggc tat agt gac cag 147 Gly Met Val Glu Gln Gly Glu Glu Cys Asp Cys Gly Tyr Ser Asp Gln 30 tgt sea get gas tgc tgc ttc gat gca eat cas cce gag gga aga aaa Cys Lys Asp Glu Cys Cys Fhe Asp Ala Asn Gln Pro Glu Gly Arg Lys 243 tgc aaa ctg aaa cct ggg aaa cag tgc agt cca agt caa ggt cct tgt Cys Lys Leu Lys Pro Gly Lys Gln Cys Ser Pro Ser Gln Gly Pro Cys 65 291 tgt aca goa day tgt goa tto aag toa aag tot gag aag tgt ogg gat Cys Thr Ala Gln Cys Ala Phe Lys Ser Lys Ser Glu Lys Cys Arg Asp 80 gat too gan tot gos agg gas ggs ata tot aat ggn tto aca got oto Asp Ser Asp Cys Ala Arg Glu Gly Ile Cys Asn Gly Phe Thr Ala Leu tgo coa goa tot gac cot aaa coa aac tto aca gac tgt aat agg cat 387 Cys Pro Ala Ser Asp Pro Lys Pro Asn Phe Thr Asp Cys Asn Arg His aca caa gtg tgc att aat ggg caa tgt gca ggt tot atc tgt gag aaa 435 Thr Gln Val Cys Ile Asn Gly Gln Cys Ala Gly Ser Ile Cys Glu Lys 125 130 tat ggc tta gag gag tgt acg tgt gcc agt tct gat ggc aaa gat gat Tyr Gly Leu Glu Glu Cys Thr Cys Ala Ser Ser Asp Gly Lys Asp Asp 1.40 145

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Lys	Glu 155	Leu	Cys	His	Val	Cys 160	Cys	Met	Lys	Lys	Met 165	Ąsp	Pro	Ser	Thr	
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									tgc Cys 195							637
									gta Val							675
									cca Pro							723
									aca Thr							771
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									cct Pro 275							867
gtg Val	gac Asp	gtg Val	agc Ser 285	cac His	gaa Glu	gac Asp	cct Pro	gag Glu 290	gtc Val	aag Lys	ttc Phe	aac Asn	tgg Trp 295	tac Tyr	gtg Val	915
									aca Thr							963
									gtc Val							1011
									tgc Cys							1059
									tcc Ser 355							1107
									cca Pro							1155
									gtc Val							1203
									Gly ggg							1251
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									9							

Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr 410 415 420 age say etc acc gtg gad sag age agg tgg cag cag ggg sac gtc ttc Ser bys Leu Thr Val Asp bys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe 430 435 toa tgo tee gtg atg cat gag get etg cae aac cae tae acg eag aag Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys 450 445 ago dto tod otg tot dog ggt aaa tga actagagogg opgobacaga t Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys 450 <210> 6 <211> 465 <212> PRT <213> Artificial Sequence <223> Description of Artificial Sequence: fusion polypeptide <400> 6 Met Glu Thr Asp Thr Leu Leu Leu Trp Val Leu Leu Leu Trp Val Pro 10 Gly Ser Thr Gly Thr Ser Cys Gly Asn Gly Met Val Glu Gln Gly Glu 25 Glu Cys Asp Cys Gly Tyr Ser Asp Gln Cys Lys Asp Glu Cys Cys Phe 40 Asp Ala Asn Gln Pro Glu Gly Arg Lys Cys Lys Leu Lys Pro Gly Lys 5.5 6.0 Gin Cys Ser Pro Ser Gin Gly Pro Cys Cys Thr Ala Gin Cys Ala Phe 70 75 Lys Ser Lys Ser Glu Lys Cys Arg Asp Asp Ser Asp Cys Ala Arg Glu 90 Gly Ile Cys Asn Gly Phe Thr Ala Leu Cys Pro Ala Ser Asp Pro Lys 100 105 110 Pro Asn Phe Thr Asp Cys Asn Arg His Thr Gln Val Cys Ile Asn Gly 115 120 125 Gin Cys Ala Gly Ser Ile Cys Glu Lys Tyr Gly Leu Glu Glu Cys Thr 130 140 140 Cys Ala Ser Ser Asp Gly Lys Asp Asp Lys Glu Leu Cys His Val Cys 150 155 Cys Met Lys Lys Met Asp Pro Ser Thr Cys Ala Ser Thr Gly Ser Val 165 170 175 Gln Trp Ser Arg His Phe Ser Gly Arg Thr Ile Thr Leu Gln Pro Gly 180 185 180 185 Ser Pro Cys Asn Asp Phe Arg Gly Tyr Cys Asp Val Phe Met Arg Cys 205 195 200 Arg Leu Val Asp Ala Asp Gly Pro Leu Ala Arg Leu Lys Lys Ala Ile 215 220 Phe Ser Pro Glu Leu Tyr Glu Asn Ile Ala Glu Arg Ser Cys Asp Lys 230 235 Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Ala Glu Gly Ala Pro 245 250 255 Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser 260 265 270 Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp 275 280 285 Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn 295 300 Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val 310 315 320 Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu 330 335

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Led Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Led Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Led Thr
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Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu
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                          395
Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu
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Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys
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Leu Leu Trp Val Leu Leu Trp Val Pro Gly Ser Thr Gly Thr
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agt tgc gga aat atg tit gtg gag cog ggc gag cag tgt gac tgt ggc
                                                             151
Ser Cys Gly Asn Met Phe Val Glu Pro Gly Glu Gln Cys Asp Cys Gly
tto etg gat gad tgo gto gat occ tgo tgt gat bot ttg acc tgo cag
Phe Leu Asp Asp Cys Val Asp Pro Cys Cys Asp Ser Leu Thr Cys Gln
ctg agg cca ggt gca cag lyt gca tot gac gga dec tyt lyt caa sat
Leu Arg Pro Gly Ala Gln Cys Ala Ser Asp Gly Pro Cys Cys Gln Asn
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Cys Gln Leu Arg Pro Ser Gly Trp Gln Cys Arg Pro Thr Arg Gly Asp
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                                                             343
tgt gad ttg oot gaa ttd tgd ooa gga gad agd too dag tgt ood oot
Cys Asp Leu Pro Clu Phe Cys Pro Gly Asp Ser Ser Gln Cys Pro Pro
                                  93
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Asp Val Ser Leu Gly Asp Gly Glu Pro Cys Ala Gly Gly Gln Ala Val
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                                  115
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				aat Asn												535
				tgc Cys 170												593
				agg												631
				ata Ile												679
				ctg Leu												727
				tgt Cys												775
				etc Leu 250												823
Gly Gly	cat His	gjà ààa	gtc Val 265	tgt Cys	gac Asp	agc Ser	aac Asn	agg Arg 270	cac His	tgc Cys	tac Tyr	tgt Cys	gag Glu 275	gag Glu	Gly	871
				gac Asp												919
				act Thr												967
				tca Ser												1015
crc Leu	atg Met	atc Tie	toc Ser	ogg Arg 330	acc Thr	ect Pro	gag Glu	gtc Val	aca Thr 335	tgc Cys	gtg Val	gtg Val	gtg Val	gac Asp 340	gtg Val	1063
agc Ser	cac His	gaa Glu	gac Asp 345	cct Pro	gag Glu	gtc Val	aag Lys	ttc Phe 350	aac Asn	tgg Trp	tac Tyr	gtg Val	gac Asp 355	ggc Gly	gtg Val	1111
				gcc Ala												1159
acq	tac	cgt	grg	gtc	agc	gtc	ote	acc	gtc	ctg	cac	cag	gac	tgg	ctg	1207

Thr Tyr 378		Val	Val	Ser	Val 380	Leu	Thr	Val	Leu	His 385	Gln	Asp	Trp	Leu	
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ccc atc Pro Ile															1303
cag gtg Gln Val															1351
gtc agc Val Ser															1399
gtg gag Val Glu 455	Trp														1447
cet eec Pro Pro 470															1495
acc gtg Thr Val															1543
gtg atg Val Met															1591
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Gln Cys	Asp 35	CA2	Gly	Phe	Leu		25 Asp	Cys	Val	Asp		30 Cys	Сув	Asp	
Ser Leu 50		Cys	Gln	Leu	Arg 55	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gln	Суз 60	45 Ala	Ser	Asp	Gly	
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Pro Thr	Arg	Gly	Asp 85		Asp	Leu	Pro	Glu 90		Сув	Pro	Gly	Asp 95		
Ser Gln		100					105	Gly				110	Cys		
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Ser Ile Arg Asp Leu Leu Trp Glu Thr Ile Asp Val Asn Gly Thr Glu
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Pro Leu Leu Thr Leu Pro Gly Thr Ala Cys Gly Pro Gly Leu Val Cys
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Tyr Cys Glu Glu Gly Trp Ala Pro Pro Asp Cys Thr Thr Gln Leu Lys
275 280
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                                      285
Ala Thr Ser Ser Arg Ser Cys Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys
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Pro Ala Pro Glu Ala Glu Gly Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro
305 310 315
Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Lea Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys
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                                 335
         325
Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp
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Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu
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Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu
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Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly
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       420
Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr
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                     440
                             445
Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn
 450 455 460
Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe
            470 475
Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn
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					tge Cys											195
					aac Asn											243
		Gln			tgc Cys											291
gtg Val 90	tcc Ser	tac Tyr	Cys	aca Thr	ggt Gly 95	aat Asn	agc Sex	agt Ser	gag Glu	tgc Cys 100	ccg Pro	cct Pro	cca Pro	gga Gly	aat Asn 105	339
get Ala	gaa Glu	gat Asp	gac Asp	act Thr 110	gtt Val	tgc Cys	ttg Leu	gat Asp	ctt Leu 115	ggc Gly	aag Lys	cys	aag Lys	gat Asp 120	gjà aaa	387
					tgc Cys											435
					aac Asn											483
					tar Tyr											531
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tgt Cys	gag Glu	aaa Lys	cga Arg	gta Val 190	cag Gln	gat Asp	gta Val	att Ile	gaa Glu 195	cga Arg	ctt Phe	tgg Trp	gat Asp	ttc Phe 200	att Ile	627
gac Asp	cag Gln	ctg Leu	agc Ser 205	atc Ile	aat Asn	act Thx	rrt Phe	998 Gly 210	aag Lys	ttt Phe	tta Leu	gca Ala	gac Asp 215	aac Asn	aga Arg	675
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ctc Leu 250	atg Met	atc Ile	toc Ser	Arg	acc Thr 255	eet Pro	gag Glu	gte Val	aca Thr	tgc Cys 260	gtg Val	gtg Val	gtg Val	gac Asp	gtg Val 265	819

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gag Glu	gtg Val	cat	aat Asn 285	gcc Ala	aag Lys	aca Thr	aag Lys	ceg Pro 290	cgg Arg	gag Glu	gag Glu	cag Gln	rac Tyr 295	aac Asn	agc Ser	915
	tac Tyr															963
	ggc Gly 315															1011
ecc Pro 330	atc Ile	gag Glu	aaa Lys	acc Thr	atc Ile 335	tcc Ser	aaa Lys	gcc Ala	aaa Lys	999 Gly 340	cag Gln	ccc Pro	cga Arg	gaa Glu	cca Pro 345	1059
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	agc Ser															1155
	gag Glu															1303
	ccc Pro 395															1251
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edni.)> 10		age a series and	- vers												
	Glu		Asp	Thr	Leu	Leu	Leu	grP	de se	Leu	Leu	Leu	Trp		Pro	
	Ser	Thr	Gly 20	Thr	Ser	Cys	Gly	Asn 25	10 Ser	Arg	Val	Asp	Glu 30	15 Gly	Glu	
Glu	Суз	Asp 35		Gly	Ile	Met	Tyr 40		Asn	Asn	Asp	Thr 45		Сув	Asn	
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Cys Lys Val Cys Cys Arg Asp Leu Ser Gly Arg Cys Val Pro Tyr Val
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Val Ile Glu Arg Phe Trp Asp Phe Ile Asp Gln Leu Ser Ile Asn Thr
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Phe Gly Lys Phe Leu Ala Asp Asn Arg Ser Cys Asp Lys Thr His Thr
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Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val
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Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val
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Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val
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	gtg Val															147
	gca Ala															195
	gct Ala															243
	gga Gly 75															291
	tgc Cys															339
	glà aaa														1,74	387
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	gca Ala															483
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	act Thr															675
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1653

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Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg 420 425 430 Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Tbr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys 435 440 445 Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp 455 The Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys 465 470 475 Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser 485 490 Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser 505 506 510 Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser 51.5 Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys 530 <210> 13 <211> 1617 <212> DNA <213> Artificial Sequence <220× <223> Description of Artificial Sequence: fusion polypeptide <220× <221> CDS <222> (25)..(1596) <400> 13 grogaccoaa gotggotago caco atg gag aca gao aca oto otg ota tgg Met Glu Thr Asp Thr Leu Leu Leu Trp gra ctg etg etc tgg gtt eca ggt tee aet ggt act agt tgt ggg aat Val Len Leu Leu Trp Val Pro Gly Ser Thr Gly Thr Ser Cys Gly Asn ggt gtg gtt gas aga gaa gag cag tgt gac tgt gga tcc gta cag cag. Gly Val Val Glu Arg Glu Glu Gln Cys Asp Cys Gly Ser Val Gln Gln tgt gaa cea gad god tgt tgt otg tig aac tgd act ota agg oot ggg Cys Glu Gln Asp Ala Cys Cys Leu Leu Asn Cys Thr Leu Arg Pro Gly get ged tot get tit ggg ett tot toe aea gad toe aag tid atg dea 243 Ala Ala Cys Ala Phe Gly Leu Cys Cys Lys Asp Cys Lys Phe Met Pro 65 tca ggg gaa ctc tgt aga caa gag gtc aat gaa tgt gac ctt cca gaa Ser Gly Glu Leu Cys Arg Gln Glu Val Asn Glu Cys Asp Leu Pro Glu 8.0 tyg tyc aat gga aca tot cat cag tyt coa gaa gat aga tat gtg cag 339 Trp Cys Asn Gly Thr Ser His Gln Cys Pro Glu Asp Arg Tyr Val Gln 387 gac ggg atc occ tgt agt gac agt gcc tac tgc tat caa aag agg tgt Asp Gly Tie Pro Cys Ser Asp Ser Ala Tyr Cys Tyr Gin Lys Arg Cys 115 110 eat acc cat gac cag cat tgc agg gag att ttt ggt asa gat gca asa

Asn	Asn	His	Asp 125	Gln	His	Cys	Arg	Glu 130	Ile	Phe	Gly	Lys	Asp 135	Ala	Lys	
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ttt Phe	ggt Gly 155	cac Hìs	tgt Cys	Gly	ata Tle	aat Asn 160	ela aac	aca Thr	aca Thr	tac Tyr	cta Leu 165	aaa Lys	tgt Cys	cat His	atc Ile	531
													aga Arg			579
													atc Ile			627
													ata Ile 215			675
													aag Lys			723
atc Ile	cat His 235	aag Lys	aag Lys	tgt Cys	gtc Val	agt Ser 240	ctg Leu	tet Ser	gte Val	ttg Leu	tca Ser 245	cat Kis	gtc Val	tgc Cys	ctt Leu	771
													cat His			819
cac His	tgt Cys	Gly Gly	tat Tyr	999 Gly 270	tgg Trp	Lcc Ser	cca Pro	ece Pro	tac Tyr 275	tgc Cys	cag Gln	cac His	aga Arg	ggc Gly 280	tat Tyr	867
													tot Ser 295			915
													gag Glu			963
		**								-75			ctc Leu			1011
													agc Ser			1059
gac Asp	cct Pro	gag Glu	gtc Val	aag Lys 350	tto Phe	aac Asn	tgg Trp	tac Tyr	gtg Val 355	gac Asp	Gly ggc	gtg Val	gag Glu	gtg Val 360	cat His	1107
aat Asn	gcc Ala	aag Lys	aca Thr 365	aag Lys	Pro	cgg	gag Glu	gag Glu 370	cag Gln	tac Tyr	aac Asn	ser	acg Thr 375	tac Tyr	Arg	1155
													aat Asn			1203

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gag tac aag tgc aag gtc tcc aac aaa gcc ctc cca gcc ccc atc gag
Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu
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aga aco ato too aga goo aga ggg cag coo oga gga coa cag gtg tao
                                                                1299
Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr
                                                                1347
ace etg eec eea tee egg gat gag etg acc aag aac cag gtc age etg
Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu
                                  435
ace tge etg gte asa gge tte tat eee age gae ate gee gtg gag tgg
                                                                1395
Thr Cys Len Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp
                              450
                                                                1443
gag ago aat ggg cag cog gag aac aac tac aag acc acg cet cee gtg
Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val
                           465
etg gae tee gae gge tee tte tte ete tae age aag ete ace gtg gae
Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp
                      480
aag age agg tgg cag cag ggg aac gte tte tea tge tee gtg atg cat
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Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His
                   495
                                      500
gag get etg cac aac cac tac acg cag aag age etc eec etg tot ecg
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Cys Cys Lys Asp Cys Lys Phe Met Pro Ser Gly Glu Leu Cys Arg Gln
                 70
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Glu Val Asn Glu Cys Asp Leu Pro Glu Trp Cys Asn Gly Thr Ser His
                85
                                   90
Gin Cys Pro Glu Asp Arg Tyr Val Gln Asp Gly Ile Pro Cys Ser Asp
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                                               110
Ser Ala Tyr Cys Tyr Gln Lys Arg Cys Asn Asn His Asp Gln His Cys
      115
                          120
                                              125
Arg Glu Ile Phe Gly Lys Asp Ala Lys Ser Ala Ser Gln Asn Cys Tyr
                     135
                                         1.40
Lys Glu Ile Asn Ser Gln Gly Asn Arg Phe Gly His Cys Gly Ile Asn
145 150
                                   155
Gly Thr Thr Tyr Leu Lys Cys His Ile Ser Asp Val Phe Cys Gly Arg
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170

175

165

Val Gln Cys Glu Asn Val Arg Asp fle Pro Leu Leu Gln Asp His Phe

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Thr Leu Gln His Thr His Ile Asn Gly Val Thr Cys Trp Gly Ile Asp
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 195
                                         205
Tyr His Leu Arg Met Asn Ile Ser Asp Ile Gly Glu Val Lys Asp Gly
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                                     220
Thr Val Cys Gly Pro Gly Lys Ile Cys Ile His Lys Lys Cys Val Ser
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                                  235
Leu Ser Val Leu Ser His Val Cys Leu Pro Glu Thr Cys Asn Met Lys
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                               250
Gly Ile Cys Asn Asn Lys His His Cys His Cys Gly Tyr Gly Trp Ser
                           265
                                            270
          260
Pro Pro Tyr Cys Gln His Arg Gly Tyr Gly Gly Ser Ile Asp Ser Gly
      275
                        380
                                          285
Pro Ala Ser Ala Lys Arg Ser Cys Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro
                    295
                                  300
Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Ala Glu Gly Ala Pro Ser Val Fhe Leu Fhe Pro
              310
                                  315
Pro bys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr
                              330 335
             325
Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn
          340
                           345
                                             350
Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg
      355
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Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val
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                                   380
Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser
385
     390 398
Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys
             405
                               410
Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp
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                           425
Glu Lea Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe
                        440
                                          445
      435
Tyr Fro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu
                   455
                                   460
Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe
465 470
                        475
Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly
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                              490 495
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Val	Leu	Leu	Leu	Trp	Val 15	Pro	Gly	Ser	Thr	Gly 20	Thr	Ser	Суя	Gly	Asn 25	
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				gga Gly												195
				agt Ser												243
pro	atg Met 75	ggc Gly	act	gtg Val	tgc Cys	cga Arg 80	gaa Glu	gca Ala	gta Val	aat Asn	gat Asp 85	tgt Cys	gat Asp	att Tle	cgt Arg	291
				Gly												339
				tca Ser 110												3.87
. **	-			aga Arg		- ,		77.				,				435
				gac Asp												4.83
				aac Asn												531
				gtg Val												579
				ott Leu 190		-										627
				gga Gly												675
				gta Val												723
,				atg Met						-						771
ttc Phe 250	aac Asn	ttt Phe	agt Ser	act Thr	tgc Cys 255	ttg Leu	agc. Ser	agt Ser	aaa Lys	gaa Glu 260	Gly	act Thr	att Ile	cys Cys	tca Ser 265	819
gga Gly	aat Asn	gga Gly	gtt Val	tgc Cys 270	agt Ser	aat Asn	gag Glu	ctg Leu	aag Lys 275	tgt Cys	gtg Val	Cys Cys	aac Asn	aga Arg 280	cac His	867

						aac Asn									gca Ala	915
															gga Gly	963
						aca Thr 320										1011
						ttc Phe										1059
						eet Pro										1107
						gtc Val										1155
						aca Thr										1303
						gtc Val 400										1251
						tgc Cys										1299
ccc Pro	ato Ile	gag Glu	aaa Lys	acc Thr 430	atc Ile	tcc Ser	aaa Lys	gcc Ala	aaa Lys 435	Gly gag	cag Gln	ccc Pro	cga Arg	gaa Glu 440	cca Pro	1347
						cca Pro										1395
			Thr			gtc Val		Gly			Pro					1443
						999 Gly 480										1491
cct Pro 490	pro	gtg Val	ctg Leu	gac Asp	tcc Ser 495	gac Asp	ggc Gly	tcc Ser	ttc Phe	ttc Phe 500	ctc Leu	tac Tyr	agc Ser	aag Lys	ctc Leu 505	1539
						tgg Trp										1587
gtg Val	atg Met	cat His	gag Glu 525	gct Ala	ctg Leu	cac His	aac Asn	cac Ris 530	tac Tyr	acg Thr	cag Gln	aag Lys	agc Ser 535	ctc Leu	tcc Ser	1635
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Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys 540

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Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro 440 445 Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val 455 Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly 470 475 GIn Fro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp 485 490 Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp 503 500 Cln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His 520 525 Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys 535 <210> 17 <211> 1668 <212> DNA <213> Artificial Sequence <220> <223> Description of Artificial Sequence: fusion polypeptide <220× <221> CDS <222> (25)..(1647) <400> 17 gtegacceaa getggetage cace atg gag aca gac aca etc etg eta tgg Mer Glu Thr Asp Thr Leu Leu Leu Trp gta ctg ctg ctc tgg gtt cca ggt tcc act ggt act agt tgt gga aat Val Leu Leu Leu Trp Val Pro Gly Ser Thr Gly Thr Ser Cys Gly Asn gga tac gtc gaa got ggg gag gag tgt gat tgt ggt ttt cat gtg gaa Gly Tyr Val Glu Ala Gly Glu Glu Cys Asp Cys Gly Phe His Val Glu tgo tat gga tta tgo tgt aag aaa tgt too dto too aad ggg got cad Cys Tyr Gly Leu Cys Cys Lys Lys Cys Ser Leu Ser Asn Gly Ala His tgo ago gao ggg coo tgo tgt aac aat aco toa tgt ott tit cag coa 243 Cys Ser Asp Gly Pro Cys Cys Asn Asn Thr Ser Cys Leu Phe Gln Pro 65 cga ggg tat gaa tgc cgg gat gct gtg aac gag tgt gat att act gaa Arg Gly Tyr Glu Cys Arg Asp Ala Val Asn Glu Cys Asp Ile Thr Glu 80 tat byt act gga gad bet gyb dag bgd bca bba aab ett cab aag daa 339 Tyr Cys Thr Gly Asp Ser Gly Gln Cys Pro Pro Asn Leu His Lys Gln 95 gac gga tat gca tgc aat daa aat dag ggd egd tgc tad aat ggd gag 387 Asp Gly Tyr Ala Cys Asn Gln Asn Gln Gly Arg Cys Tyr Asn Gly Glu 110 135 tgc aag gcc aga gac aac cag tgt cag tac atc tgg gga aca aag gct Cys Lys Ala Arg Asp Asn Gln Cys Gln Tyr Ile Trp Gly Thr Lys Ala 125 130 135

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	aag Lys 155															531
	cat His															579
	cca Pro															627
	cat His															675
	gat Asp															723
	tet Ser 235		-			***	***							•		771
	atg Met															819
	GJA aaa								-							867
	GIA aaa															915
	aag Lys								•••							963
	aaa Lys 315				Cys		Pro			Ala						1011
	ccg Fro															1059
	tcc Ser															1107
	gac Asp															1155
cat His	aat Asn	gcc Ala 380	aag Lys	aca Thr	aag Lys	eeg Pro	cgg Arg 385	gag Glu	gag Glu	cag Gln	tac Tyr	aac Asn 390	agc Ser	acg Thr	tac Tyr	1203
cgg	gtg	gtc	agc	gta	etc	acc	gtc	ctg	cad	cag	gac	tgg	ctg	aat	3 30	1251

Arg	Val 395	Val	Ser	Val	Leu	Thr 400	Val	Leu	His	Gln	Asp 405		Leu	Asn	Gly	
aag Lys 410																1299
gag Glu																1347
tac Tyr																1395
ctg Leu																1443
tgg Trp																1491
gtg Val 490																1539
gac Asp																1587
cat His																1635
cog : Pro (7.0		bga	acta	igag:	egg (acget	acag	ja t							1668
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Gly :				5					10					15		
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Lys (Cys S0	35 Ser	Leu	ser	Asn	Gly 55	40 Ala	His	Cys	Ser	40.00	45 Gly	Pro	Cys	Cys	
Asn 7		Thr	Ser	Cys	Leu 70		Gln	Pro	Arg	Gly 75	Tyr	Glu	Суз	Arg	Asp 80	
Ala 1	Val	Asn	Glu	Cys 85		Ile	Thr	Glu	Tyr 90		Thr	Gly	Asp	Ser 95		
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Asn (115	Arg				120	Glu				125	Asp			
Cys (Gln 130	Tyr	Ile	Trp	Gly	Thr 135	Lys	Ala	Ala	Gly	Ser 140	Asp	Lys	Phe	Cys	

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Gin Gly Glu Ile Ile Pro Thr Ser Phe Tyr His Gln Gly Arg Val Ile
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Tyr Val Glu Asp Gly Thr Pro Cys Gly Pro Ser Met Met Cys Leu Asp
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                   235 240
Arg Lys Cys Leu Gln Ile Gin Ala Leu Asn Met Ser Ser Cys Pro Leu
       245 250 ° 255
Asp Ser Lys Gly Lys Val Cys Ser Gly His Gly Val Cys Ser Asn Glu
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                265
Ala Thr Cys Ile Cys Asp Phe Thr Trp Ala Gly Thr Asp Cys Ser Ile
275 280 285
Arg Asp Pro Val Arg Asn Leu His Pro Pro Lys Asp Glu Gly Pro Lys
 290 295 300
Gly Pro Ser Ala Thr Asn Arg Ser Cys Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro
305 310 315
Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Ala Glu Gly Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe
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Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val
        340 345 350
Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe
                         365
   355 360
Aso Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Aso Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro
 370 375 380
Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr
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Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val
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                           410
Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala
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                       425 430
Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg
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Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly
 450 455 460
Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro
465 470 475
Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser
485 490
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Arg Gly Asp

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Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa
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			gag Glu 180						Pro					Ris		693
			tgg Trp													741
			ejà aaa													789
			ej aaa													837
			ttg Leu													885
			aac Asn 260													933
			tgc Cys													981
			aag Lys													1029
			cca Pro													1077
			ttc Phe													1125
			gtc Val 340													1173
	Val		ttc Phe			Tyr		gzA			Glu					1221
			ecg Pro													1289
			acc Thr													1317
			gtc Val													1365
			gcc Ala 420													1413
cce	¢¢a.	ಕರಂ	cââ	gat	gag	crg	acc	aag	aac	cag	gtc	age	ctg	acc	rgc	1461

	Pro	Ser 435	Arg	Asp	Glu	Leu	Thr 440	Lys	Asn	Gin	Val	Ser 445	Leu	Thx	СХа	
	gtc Val 450															1509
	G17 aaa															1557
	gac Asp															1605
	tgg Trp															1653
	cac His															1701
Ega	act	agago	:33 (೧೮ ೮ ೦	acaç	ja t										1725
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1	Ser			5					10				_	15		
Glu	Cys	Asp	20 Cys	Gly	Pro	Leu	Lys	25 His	Cys	Ala	Lys	Asp	30 Pro	Cys	No see	
Leu	Ser	35 Asn		mi	T.aso	min	40								$\sim \chi \approx$	
Cys	50		Сув	anr.	ب يوند	7 1 1 A	Asp	GIY	Ser		Суз	45				
	C. y5	Lys				55				Thr	60	45 Ala	Phe		Leu	
65	Val		Asp	Cys Cys	Lys 70	55 Phe	Leu	Pro	Ser Trp	Thr Gly 75	60 Lys	45 Ala Val	Phe Cys	Gly Arg Ser	Leu Lys 80	
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Gly Ile Cys Asn Asn Lys His His Cys His Cys Asn Tyr Leu Trp Asp 260 265 Pro Pro Asn Cys Leu Ile Lys Gly Tyr Gly Gly Ser Val Asp Ser Gly 275 280 385 Pro Pro Pro Lys Arg Lys Lys Lys Lys Lys Arg Ser Cys Asp Lys Thr 290 295 His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Ala Glu Gly Ala Fro Ser 305 310 315 320 Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg 325 330 335 Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro 340 345 350 Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala 355 360 Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val 370 375 380 Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr 385 390 395 400 Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr 405 415 Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu 420 425 430 Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys 435 440 445 hen Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser 455 450 460 Asn Gly Gln Fro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp 465 470 475 480 Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser 485 490 495 Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala 500 505 510 Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys 515 520 525